THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,588. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Third column.
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BILLIARDS—Second Page—Fourth column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Eleventh Page—Third and fourth columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
CLOTHING—Second Page—Fifth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
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HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
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HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—Second Page—Third column.
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WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Third column.

PERSONAL.

A.—WILLIAM H. LAWS, FORMERLY OF BROOKlyn.—I wish particularly to hear from you. Address me at Petersburg, Va., and you will hear of something to your interest. E. ERSWELL.

A. B. C.—I AM NOT THE WIDOW OF LIEUTENANT Colonel H. I am not insulted. Would like to hear from you.

BREWER.—I WAITED AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET and Sixth avenue, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8. Address A. DAVIS, 104 West Thirty-seventh street.

CHARLES—COME HOME. YOUR FATHER WILL FORgive you. 77.

COOK.—ELIZA SWEENY WILL HEAR OF SOMEthing to her advantage at Astor House, Vesey street door, to-day, from the porter.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. HIRAM OR HARRY Boyle, a native of county Cavan, Ireland, in or about the year 1851 he left Edinburg with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gaffney, and went to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by GAYLORD WATSON, 16 Beekman street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF LAWRENCE PERMAN, who arrived in this city about the first of April, 1868, per ship Emerald Isle, from Ireland. When last heard of was at 118 Broadway. He will please call at 443 West Twenty-second street. A person there would like very much to see him.

IF MRS. MARY SAIL SEES THIS SHE WILL PLEASE write to her sister, Margaret Kane. Direct to Harrisburg Post office, State of Pennsylvania. It will be to her advantage.

IN THE WINDOW; RECOGNITION FRIDAY AND SATurday, about half-past four o'clock.—Address, confidingly, D. ST. GEORGE, Herald office.

LADY AT THE WINDOW ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—If agreeable please address DEAF MUTE, Herald office.

LADIES WHO ASKED FOR MR. LAWS, WATER street, please send address care of MCARTHUR, Esq., 120 Water street.

MRS. S. OR L. E.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS to from I Pet W. Address L. E., Herald office.

MISS C. S. REMOVED FROM 62 TO 159 SAME STREET.

"OURS" MATINEE, WALLACK'S, SATURDAY, JAN. 4.—Lady in parquet, second row, third seat from centre isle, is requested to communicate with admirer on her right, who passed her slip of paper. Address GAMS ETTA, box 115 Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—AN Election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building on Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P.M.
HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEORGE PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
CLASS 257—DRAWN AT 12 M., FEBRUARY 6, 1871.
46, 68, 58, 78, 63, 29, 22, 15, 16, 67, 42.
CLASS 258—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., FEBRUARY 6, 1871.
62, 65, 23, 9, 26, 60, 47, 54, 75, 11, 14, 27.
For information apply at 240 Greenwich street, New York.
W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 55—FEBRUARY 6, 1871.
74, 20, 24, 25, 31, 34, 73, 4, 54, 56, 13, 27.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 62—FEBRUARY 6, 1871.
75, 6, 65, 3, 71, 65, 29, 42, 50, 72, 47, 57, 54.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 161—FEBRUARY 6, 1871.
16, 45, 22, 60, 9, 69, 21, 63, 19, 57, 6, 22.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 162—FEBRUARY 6, 1871.
52, 29, 63, 57, 16, 36, 53, 19, 55, 70, 28, 13, 27.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
216 Broadway, 102 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY TICKETS. Information given. J. CLUTE, 208 Broadway.

DR. STONE, SCULPTOR, WILL PLEASE CALL OR send his address to DANIEL A. MATHEWS, 562 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel building.

HO FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH Africa!—The ship LYTTELTON will be despatched from pier 16 East river, for Cape of Good Hope, on February 15; has fine accommodations for passengers, and those wishing to go should secure passage without delay, as another chance may not offer for some time. Full information may be had of ISAAC TAYLOR, 40 Broadway, room 22.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting will be held at the Library, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., will read a paper on "The Former Churches and Ministers of New York."

NOTICE.—TWO PARTNERS AND MANUFACTURERS of black silk [illegible], taffeta, also to invent new articles for dress goods, shawls, [illegible] select or [illegible] specialty for silk [illegible] with to find parties in New York or Philadelphia for [illegible] also a capital which will [illegible] us to increase our [illegible] to give security on the material and fabricate [illegible]. For reference address A. F., No. 5 North Moore street, New York.

NOTICE.—ALL ADVERTISEMENTS IN RELATION to the Grand Flemont [illegible] Concerts having been [illegible] to enable us to furnish certificates which will be [illegible] to the public, no more [illegible] will be sold until the [illegible] of these certificates. In the meantime, if any of our patrons who have purchased are [illegible] their money will be [illegible] upon [illegible] of their tickets.
J. L. ANDERSON & CO., Agents.
New York, February 6, 1871.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $[illegible], currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $12.
JOSEPH BATES,
194 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 4.
Cut this out.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-third street, on Tuesday, February 14, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. [illegible], Secretary.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes cashed. Information given [illegible] J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, box 4,685 New York Post office.

$2,500 FOR $1. FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, [illegible] quarters, 25c. Royal Havana Lottery. Supplementary scheme for the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 243 Greenwich street.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY [illegible] Wholes, $32, currency; shares in proportion; Kentucky [illegible] of $1 to $[illegible]. [illegible] established [illegible] have been [illegible] near the Howard Hotel. [illegible] Circulars sent.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN IN THE Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba February 11. Tickets, $32; shares in proportion. Kentucky and Havana prizes cashed. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street. Post office box 4,256.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

TINKER SHOOTS BOGARDUS ON TUESDAY, FEBruary 7, 50 single and 25 pairs, for $1,000.
Immediately after Captain Bogardus shoots against time to kill 50 birds in 8 minutes, for $200.
J. R. SEALY, Proprietor.
Woodruff House, L. I.
J. SOMMERDYKE will sell pools on above.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and Salesroom 47 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
24 to 48 hours given purchasers to test warrantees.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK. OWNER'S DESCRIPTION.
THOROUGHBRED BRIGHT BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 8 years, very stylish, good traveller, kind and true in all harness, extra fine under saddle; warranted sound.
STYLISH BROWN MARE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 9 years, fast traveller, first class business or family mare, fears nothing; warranted sound, kind and true; also NO TOP ROAD WAGON and set Harness.
BROWN MARE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 6 years, stylish, nice driver, fine family animal, can be driven by a lady; warranted sound, kind and true.
LARGE BLACK COACH HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 8 years, very stylish driver; sound, kind and true; sold on account of loss of mate.
BLACK MARE, long mane and tail, 15¾ hands, 5 years, good traveller; warranted sound, kind and true.
ROAN HORSE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 6 years, good stepper; superior business horse; warranted sound, kind and true.
SORREL HORSE, 15½ hands, 9 years; an excellent worker; good traveller; warranted sound, kind and true.
CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 7 years; stylish; excellent traveller; warranted sound, kind and true.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES; description free of sale.
TOP AND NO TOP ROAD WAGONS, SLEIGHS, ROBES, BLANKETS, HORSE SUITS, HARNESS, &c.
Weather never interferes with our sales.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS.
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

A.—CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER STOCK.—WE are selling off our stock of Sleighs, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c., without regard to cost; also new and second hand Carriages for sale low.
W. H. GRAY, 22 to 29 Wooster street.

A GOOD CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE FOR SALE—IN perfect order, with or without Horse, Harness, Robes, &c., cheap. Apply at 255 Broadway, in the store.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness; all styles seasonable Carriages in great variety; large assortment Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, Buggies, new and second hand. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A.—PATENT CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, MAKING winter and open carriages the most popular carriages used. I am the patentee and only manufacturer of this style of carriage. Reduced prices.
HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

CHEAPEST, NEATEST, LIGHTEST FOUR AND SIX seat Coupe Rockaways in city; assortment new and second hand Carriages, Sleighs, Harness &c., selling off cheap, to close out. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD WORK HORSES, FROM 15 TO 17 hands high; all warranted sound and kind; suitable for grocers or truck; will be sold cheap. Apply for three days at 585 Washington street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST COUPE HORSE IN this city; a dark chestnut, long mane and tail, 8 years old, 16 hands high, and warranted sound and kind in every respect; would make a superior carriage horse. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY, Boulevard stables, 155 and 157 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—THREE TEAMS AND TRUCKS AND GOOD paying Business, or a good Farm for sale, as the owner cannot give attention to both. Apply to S. F. HEWETT, at W. J. Wilson & Co.'s, 417 Washington street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST AND FINEST PAIR of Coach Horses in New York, with Brewster & Co. open Phaeton; sold separately or together. Address S. D. B., 215 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—NINE LOW PRICED HORSES AND Corporation Carts and Harness, some with cellar boxes. Apply for one week at 54 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, IN GOOD ORDER, city make, with Pole and Shafts. Can be seen in private stable 47 West Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LEATHER TOP BUGGY, USED but a few times. 254 West Eighteenth street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—THREE SPLENDID CANADIAN cart Horses, 15 and 16 hands high, young, sound and kind, for sale cheap; trained to work. Inquire at 400 West Twelfth street, corner of West.

ROBES, BLANKETS, &C.—$4 FOR BUFFALO, $5 FOR fancy Fur; rich white Wolf, Fox, Kangaroo, Lynx, Leopard and Plush Robes at low prices. 105 Chambers street.

SECOND HAND COUPE, $300; ALSO COUPE ROCKAway, Top Buggy, Dog Cart, Light Rockaway, Depot Wagon; several slightly soiled Carriages cheap; new Carriages at reduced prices. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

TOP BUGGY WANTED—WELL MADE AND IN good order, for about $160. Address GEORGE JOHNSON, station D.

$85.—BAY HORSE; BROWN DO., $100; TEAM, $175; fine Sorrel, used to coupe, $140; sorrel Mare, 14 hands, can show 3 minutes, $100. 241 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, February 11, 1871, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 7:30 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND Greene streets, NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.
Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, Saturday, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—
500 barrels of prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined and sealed bungs.
150 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "prime medium" Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
50,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 2 mats each.
5,000 gallons of Pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of Family Soap, 2 pound bars, 60 pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Adamantine" Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,400 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,500 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,500 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar Cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
60 boxes of Table salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
15 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 15 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
[illegible] pounds of Yeast Powders, in ½-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
[illegible] kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
[illegible] boxes of Desiccated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
[illegible] boxes of Smoked Herring.
[illegible] half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
[illegible] pounds of Nutmegs.
[illegible] quarter-boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
[illegible] half-boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
[illegible] whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
[illegible] cans of Fresh Salmon, in 1-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Preserved Plums, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
[illegible] bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, largest size "pints."
[illegible] cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
[illegible] cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
1,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
[illegible] bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of [illegible] English Chow Chow and Gherkins and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
[illegible] gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
[illegible] gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
[illegible] pounds of C. in Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
[illegible] pounds of Laundry Starch, in 3-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds of Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
[illegible] pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
[illegible] pounds of Vermicelli, in 2-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
[illegible] pounds of Macaroni, in 2-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
[illegible] pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 25 [illegible] each.
[illegible] pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, [illegible] each.
2,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound cans, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound cans, packed [illegible] in a case.
The rounds of [illegible] to be [illegible]. Bidders the same as [illegible] to [illegible]. These stores are to be [illegible] and to [illegible] [illegible] at the option of the government.
By order of Bvt. [illegible] BURNS,
Chief C. S. Dep't [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S.

Monday morning display,
10,000 yards best quality Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, all fine colors, seven inches wide, 80 cents a yard.
Monday morning will open 20,000 yards finest quality Dotted Swiss Muslins for 19 cents a yard, worth 60 cents.
Monday morning, 1,000 English Toilet Quilts, 11-4 full size, At $2 15, worth $4 50.
1,000 pieces fine English Percales, 18 cents a yard.
Very fine Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, and a general stock of Housekeeping Goods at very popular prices.
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, French Flowers, Feathers, Neckties and Bows, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, White Goods, Lace Curtains, Theatrical Goods, Ballet Hosiery, &c., Fancy Goods, French and American Clocks, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Hosiery and Gloves, Small Wares, Soaps, Perfumery, Trimmings, Buttons and Fringes, Cotton, Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas, Carved Goods, Plaited Wire Baskets, Bird Cages, Kid Gloves, Underwear, Bronzes, Jet Jewelry, Paris Jewelry, Books, Books, All the Popular Magazines of the day. Initial Paper and a great variety of Goods not mentioned here.
All best quality at popular prices.
The largest Fancy Dry Goods Store in the city.

Also, now opening,
A first class stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description, including all the novelties, at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Parasols now open.
Straw Goods.
All the New Styles
Will be opened this week.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

100 Dozen Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose, far below the regular prices.
Closing job lots in Children's Underwear at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Kid Gloves,
Our 95 cent Ladies' Kid Gloves are Warranted Equal to any dollar kid glove in the city.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Our English ½ Hose, which we sell regularly at 25 cents, are as good as can be bought at any other store in New York at 37½ cents.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEgant assortment of the most recherche styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls bran[illegible] to order.
MADAME DE LACY,
832½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, east side.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTtons, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade. Also manufacturers supplied with all materials for cash or exchanged. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 128 Liberty st.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Heavy Maintopsail, Maingaff topsail, [illegible]. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER YACHT MATTIE, 40 TONS, O. M.; four years old; price $8,000. Address WM. H. H. GLOVER, Southold, L. I.

WANTED—ONE STEAM YACHT, 125 FEET DRAUGHT: also one of 4 feet draught; may be of wood or iron and either propeller or sidewheel. Address, stating price, also length and beam, DELAMATER WORKS, foot of West Thirteenth street, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND BOGARDUS MILL, large size and in good order. Address S. & COLLINS, No. 26 Frankfort street.

DENTISTRY.

$1.00 PER TOOTH FOR FULL SETS OF THE finest artificial gum work, plates included, warranted; gas [illegible]. Dr. L. PRESTON, 125 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

A.—$500,000, IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS, TO loan on improved property, in this city or its immediate vicinity. No bonus required. Prompt payments.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A FINE MANSION AND EIGHT ACRES OF LAND on the Hudson river, near New York, to exchange for good Mortgages or city Factory Property.
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PROPERTY IN CITY OR Westchester county. First and second mortgages wanted; principals only.
WALLACE BROTHERS, 62 William st., room 15.

MONEY TO LOAN.—AS BROKERS WE HAVE SEVEral large and small sums to loan on real estate in New York and Brooklyn.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

NO BONUS.—MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW YORK, New Jersey, Brooklyn or Westchester Property. Leasehold Mortgages cashed. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine street.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASurer, New York, Feb. 6, 1871.
In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury notice is hereby given to the holders of three per cent temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date October 15, 1867, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers six hundred and eleven (611) and eight hundred and sixty (860) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers five hundred and one (501) and seven hundred and fifty-eight (758) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of March, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

SECOND MORTGAGES CASHED, WITHOUT DELAY, on New York or Brooklyn Property.
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine street.

SECOND MORTGAGES CASHED IN ANY AMOUNT, from $1,000 to $50,000, at usual discount.
WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, 3½ Pine street.

WANTED—PAST DUE TENNESSEE BONDS AND Coupons, by PEARL & CO., 64 Broadway and 19 New street.

WANTED—CITY, STATE OR TOWN BONDS OR other good negotiable Securities, in exchange for improved and unimproved Real Estate in a neighboring city, within one hour of New York. Address W. J. L., Herald office.

$20,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE FOR SALE; 15 per cent discount; money needed; eight months to run; property worth double amount; within 60 miles New York. Particulars of Dr. LOVEJOY, 21 John st.

$50,000 TO PURCHASE FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages on Westchester county Property. Applications received from principals only or brokers having the mortgage in their possession. Stock of Westchester Fire Insurance Company wanted.
L. M. DAVENPORT, 58 Pine street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGES, IN SUMS to suit, on property improved or good vacant lots; Leasehold and Second Mortgages wanted.
HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$225,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved city property, and Mortgages cashed by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$250,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS REAL Estate in this city, on Bond and Mortgage. Liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED WESTchester county, New York or Brooklyn property; sums to suit; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 163 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN WAR,
FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS
ALL OVER THE CITY.
THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
NEW YORK'S
FAVORITE NEWSPAPER.
THE
LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ALL THE
EVENING DAILIES,
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MORE LIVE NEWS
THAN ALL THE OTHER PAPERS COMBINED.
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GIVES EVERY EVENING
THE
ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE DAY
IN BRIEF.
ALL FRESH MATTER IN EACH EDITION.
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IS THE SMALLEST,
CONTAINS THE MOST,
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OF ALL THE TWO CENT PAPERS OF
THE CITY.
SOLD IN ALL THE NEWS STORES,
AT ALL THE NEWS STANDS,
BY ALL THE NEWS BOYS,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
SENT ALL OVER THE WORLD,
ALL ROUND THE GLOBE,
AND WHEREVER THE SUN SHINES,
FOR 50C. PER MONTH,
$6 PER YEAR.
OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—200 SHEETS OF RED ONE CENT REVENUE Stamps: "New York Match Company" engraved on each stamp. $50 will be paid to any person sending them to No. 4 Park place, or for information leading to their recovery. No questions asked.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 73,020 OF THE EMIGRANT Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the bank, 51 Chambers street. If not found application will be made for a new book on 10th March.
JOSEPH MARKEE, Depositor.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS BOOK NO. 37,208, OF THE Citizens' Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 2d day of March, 1871.

LOST—THE GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK A GREEN Silk Umbrella from the Philadelphia train, at New Brunswick, on Tuesday evening, will please return it to STRANGE & BROTHER, 29 Walker street, New York.

LOST—SATURDAY 4TH, GOING FROM 21 WEST Fiftieth street to Seventh avenue, and car to Prince street, a plain Gold Earring. A reward will be paid if brought to above address.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, IN A BROADWAY car (No. 81), two Account Books. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to J. W. KETTLEMAN, 31 Washington Market, or 176 West Fifty-fourth street.

LOST YESTERDAY—$5 REWARD—A GOLD BAND Bracelet, enamelled with black. Lost going from Lexington avenue through Forty-ninth street to Third avenue and Fiftieth street. The above reward will be paid on returning it to the owner, 204 East Fiftieth street, near Third avenue.

LOST—SUNDAY, NOON, ON FORTY-SEVENTH street, near Fifth avenue, a brown Velveteen Overskirt. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to 27 West Forty-seventh street, for Mrs. SMITH.

STOLEN—JANUARY 28, 1871, SIX CERTIFICATES OF Stock of the Fisk Pavement and Flagging Company, representing 74 shares, at $100 each. Nos. 239, 252, 254, 241, 253, 155. The public is cautioned against purchasing or negotiating these numbers.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT church corner Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, an Indian Scarf, with black centre and colored border. Please return to 154 East Sixteenth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SIDE CUTTER HEAD FOR a Harrington sticking machine. Return to 157 East Eighty-fourth street.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST, A Black and Tan slut. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. 59 University place.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, THE 5TH inst., a Point Applique Handkerchief, with Handkerchief Rings and Chain, going from the corner of Fourteenth street and Irving place to Union square, through Fourteenth street. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at No. 1 Irving place, room No. 2.

$50 WILL BE PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of a gold Hunting Lever Watch (20,536), P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass., maker. Address L. W., Herald office.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON THE RETURN to 208 West Twenty-eighth street of a single stone Diamond Ring, lost on Saturday afternoon, in Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

$50 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF A SINGLE STONE Diamond Pin, lost February 5, coming from Twelfth street and Broadway to Bleecker street and Fourth avenue, [illegible] to Fifteenth street and First avenue. Please return to EDWARD SCULLY, corner Henry and Clinton streets.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF Thursday, Feb. 2, at the Charity Ball, a Diamond Cross. Whoever will bring the same to 18 West Thirtieth street will receive the above reward.

$500.—LOST, ON OR NEAR THE CORNER OF Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue, Sunday morning, 10½ o'clock, a Fur Collar. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at LANCASTER & CO.'S, 917 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson....Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan....Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $32.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE
For Queenstown and Liverpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax). Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$75	STEERAGE	$30
to London	80	to London	35
to Halifax, N. S.	20	to Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
15 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort....Thursday, February 2
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau....Saturday, February --
Note.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
for
BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, will sail on Saturday, February 11, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
the steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, on Saturday, February 18.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin....$120
Second cabin....72
Steerage....35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
CALEDONIA....Sat., Feb. 11	IOWA....Wed., Feb. 8
ANGLIA....Sat., Feb. 18	ISMAILIA....Wed., Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA....Sat., Feb. 25	TROJAN....Wed., March 1
COLUMBIA....Sat., March 4	DORIAN....Wed., March 15
INDIA....Sat., March 11	TYRIAN....Wed., March 29
EUROPA....Sat., March 18	DACIAN....Wed., April 5

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price....Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Green....Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
From Pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
BATAVIA....Thursday, 9th February.
TRIPOLI....Thursday, 16th February.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.

CHINA....Wed., Feb. 8	CALABRIA....Thurs., Feb. 23
BATAVIA....Thurs., Feb. 9	CUBA....Wed., March 1
TRIPOLI....Sat., Feb. 11	SIBERIA....Thurs., March 2
ALGERIA....Wed., Feb. 15	RUSSIA....Wed., March 8
SAMARIA....Thurs., Feb. 16	PARTHIA....Thurs., March 9
ABYSSINIA....Wed., Feb. 22	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold | Second Cabin....$80, gold
First Cabin, to Paris....145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold | Steerage....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER CHINA EMBARK FROM the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on Wednesday, 8th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold; payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail Feb. 28, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $50.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 20—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.
Departure of 4th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, February 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, February 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers to collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship PERIT, Captain Gardner, will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. Georges, on Thursday, February 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight....Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman....Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight....Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken....Thursday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau)....Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice....Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards (via Nassau)....Feb. 23
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, February 11.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, R. R. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
[illegible] ALBEMARLE, for Norfolk and Portsmouth, on [illegible] Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship ISAAC BELL, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M., connecting with the [illegible] and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air [illegible], Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
[illegible] at office, on pier 37, or to
N. L. MCCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of [illegible].

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
LODONA, Captain H. R. Hover,
will leave pier 20 East river, Saturday, February 11, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.
The steamer BIENVILLE will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, Feb. 11.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry,
will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 7.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 20 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship GEORGIA will follow Thursday, Feb. 9.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST CLASS STEAMBOAT AND BUSINESS FOR sale.—The subscribers offer for sale the Walter Brett, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New York; earnings for 1870 about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel, 24 state rooms, newly furnished, eight years old, draft water about 4½ feet, copper bottomed, engine 38 inch cylinder, 10 feet stroke; also the lease of her present Wharf, foot of Spring street, having five years to run from 1st June next. If not sold at private sale will on Thursday, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat at her wharf at Spring street, where she may be seen previous to that time. Reason for selling senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire at the office of the subscriber, at Fishkill Landing, N.Y.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL capital: an old established Cigar Store, with first class fixtures, complete, doing a good cash trade. Call immediately. S. JOSEPHS, 312 Eighth avenue.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN OF ENERGY, with $1,000 or $1,500 capital; business established and has great encouragement; one acquainted with the furniture trade preferred. Address R. F. W., Herald office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, WITH CITY REFERences and a few thousand dollars, is open to a remunerative offer; would take a responsible situation and give security. Address A. B. C., box 147 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN AN ESTablished profitable office and business; $200 to $500 can be cleared monthly, as seen. A careful person can obtain an equal share. Must have about $1,500 cash. For particulars address J. W., box 124 Herald office.

A PARTNER, WITH $500 TO $1,000, TO TRAVEL; business sure and no risk; money to be under your own control. Call on or address Mr. JAMES, at fancy store, 623 Broadway.

A LADY, HAVING A PLOT OF BUILDING LOTS near Albany, desires to meet some responsible party who will invest $3,500 and take half the profits, which she can clearly show the persons investing will amount to $3,850. Inquire at 205 Hudson street.

ANY PARTY WISHING BUSINESS AND HAVING $3,000 cash may enter into an agreeable enterprise that will clear more than $50,000 this winter. For particulars address J. ELLIOT, station E.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, to extend a wholesale manufacturing business, long established, paying 75 per cent. Call at 289 Spring street, basement.

ACTIVE MAN WANTED—FOR HALF INTEREST IN established cash business. One not afraid of work and having about $500 can learn full particulars at real estate office, 59 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LADIES' AND CHILdren's Furnishing, Stamping and Embroidery store. Apply at 464 Sixth avenue.

HALF INTEREST IN A WELL KNOWN MERCANTILE house, for active party, with small capital, wanting a paying, first class business at once. Address G. S. M., Herald office.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF DRY GOODS.—The inventor of a Universal Power Loom wishes to sell his invention in the United States. The Universal Power Loom combines various advantages:—Two or three warps can be woven on it, thereby producing all warp effects aimed at for plain and compound goods, as well in material as in combination. Each yarn beam can be isolated and regulated back and forward; it permits a twenty-fold change of color in pick, riding and picking, from one side or the other, in number, order and pick-and-pick; the greatest perfection in the performance of this machine, even in complicated articles of the most extensive number of colored picks, is obtained by universal pick watchers. It admits of every change that may be desired in pattern and combination, drafting and designs of any kind whatever, and is, therefore, particularly well adapted for the manufacture of fancy articles and dress goods. For further information apply direct to the inventor of the Universal Webemaschine, care of EUGEN FORT, Leipsic, Germany.

IN A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL PIANO BUSINESS, DEsiring to enlarge, a partner with $5,000; $10,000 will be accepted. Address PIANO, box 128 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $8,000, FOR half an elegant dining house down town, making $2,000 monthly; rare opening. Address B. H. G., Herald office, for two days.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE GROcery business, established six years; $10,000 capital required. Principals only will address R. E. S., Herald office.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR A PARTY DEsirous of going into sample room and restaurant business. Call at 29 Walker street, from 12 to 2 o'clock for two weeks.

RARE CHANCE.—ANY ONE WISHING TO INVEST $5,000 in a first class (over twenty years established) Fancy Goods Business, in the best location on Broadway, with lease and cheap rent, can purchase the same at a bargain by applying at the store, 841 Broadway.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM Tailoring Establishment of old standing and in best location in the city will sell out its stock of Cloths, Fixtures, &c., at a market value. For particulars address for two days M., box 104 Herald office.

TERRITORY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST PAtents in the United States.—A safe investment. Those desiring further information please call and examine the article at 176 Broadway, room 23, from 10 to 4 o'clock during the week.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a handsome Mineral Spring Property, comprising new and spacious Hotel Buildings, furnished with every requisite; extensive grounds; springs, several in number, celebrated for their valuable medicinal qualities; surroundings of great natural beauty; of easy access, and a large and increasing summer patronage, would arrange with competent parties, having capital, and establish a permanent Health Institution or Water Cure. Address S. R., No. 7 Beekman street, room 17.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH A CAPITAL OF $15,000, as an active partner in a well established German importing house of fancy goods; none but one who has some experience in that business need answer. Address A. B., box 147 Herald office.

$500.—A LIVE MAN WANTED, TO BUY A HALF interest in a valuable patent that requires very little money to introduce. Apply to FOSTER & GRAY, 273 Broadway, room No. 7.

$3,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND A manufacturing business safe and profitable. For investigation call at No. 9 Henry street, Brooklyn, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED, BUSINESS PAYing $200 to $300 weekly; can have a month's trial before investing; would take same. Farm in trade. Apply at 59 West Twenty-fourth street.

$5,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTed, in a business specialty that will net $20,000 per year. Particulars at an interview, by addressing BUILDINGS, Herald office.

$5,000.—PARTIES WITH THIS AMOUNT TO INvest in a profitable manufacturing business would do well to call and see our samples of a new patent article just out. REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, No. 5 ANITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLFE'S, 894 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 2, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 37 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT HYMANS, 768 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 65 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or sold [illegible] at the [illegible].
[illegible] NAN, [illegible].

AT 807 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 297 AND 299 GRAND street.—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET ANCNS Building.—Diamonds [illegible] years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

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913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

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INSIDE PARIS BEFORE SURRENDER

Effect of the German Bombardment in the Streets of the Capital.

FLAME AND FIRE.

Citizens Watching the Explosions in the Boulevards.

STORIES OF DISASTERS.

Roaming Through the Streets and a Visit to the Ramparts.

MAKE WAY FOR THE COMMUNES.

PARIS, Jan. 7, 1871.

The inhabitants of this besieged city have for months rocked themselves in the cradle of security under the belief that the King of Prussia would keep his plighted word, not to bombard Paris, and that even Krupp could not reach it until one or more of the detached forts had been reduced. It was with some feeling of surprise, but not of fear, that the first shell from the enemy's batteries was received by the Parisians. I have hitherto shared the opinion entertained by thousands that it was customary—a point of etiquette, of humanity—pardon, we will say nothing about the last consideration, for

THIS WAR HAS BEEN CONDUCTED ON INHUMAN PRINCIPLES,

to summon a city to surrender before bombardment, in order to allow the aged, the infirm, the sick, the women and the poor little helpless prattling children to leave the town or be removed from harm's way. Although a foreigner, living in a capital where political changes are rapidly effected, where empire is destroyed and republic established between breakfast and dinner, I have invariably written to you without prejudice for either party, and have, with pain, exposed the mistakes and shortcomings of the people among whom I dwell. It is with pleasure I now confess that it is out of my power to use words of praise sufficiently strong in favor of the attitude of the inhabitants of that portion of the city which has been bombarded, nor terms sufficiently condemnatory of the outrage on civilization perpetrated by the Prussians. Yesterday and on the previous day I was unable to send you more than short despatches announcing the arrival of the

PRUSSIAN PROJECTILES WITHIN OUR WALLS

and the proclamations of the government. Come with me to the other side of Paris, and then form your own opinion. During the night of Wednesday the enemy leisurely bombarded the forts of Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge. It was not until the following morning, after eight o'clock, that they received a veritable avalanche of shells; many of them, which did not burst, measured in length nineteen and four-fifths inches, and nearly eight inches in diameter. The damage done was comparatively small. The Governor passed some time in the forts, and the garrisons were in good humor. At the commencement of the day the French fire was feeble; but later the forts replied with well sustained vigor. Indeed, Prussia must have found a "Roland for her Oliver" but little expected. The first of the forts which replied was that of Vanvres. Montrouge followed, and shortly the cannonade became general, Vanvres, Montrouge, Ivry, Bicêtre, Issy, the redoubts of Hautes Bruyères and Arcueil on one side blazing away against the enemy's positions on Fontenay, Chatillon, Clamart and Meudon, which were vomiting fire in return. After breakfast the bastion number 66 joined in the fray, as did also the bastions between Auteuil and number 75. All was smoke,

FLAME AND FIRE.

Several hundred persons crowded up the road between Auteuil and the Pont du Jour. It was a curious sight. At every discharge down dropped numbers. Bombardment is a pastime that creates a curious sensation on sensitive nerves until accustomed to it. Besides the crowd in that direction were sight-seers attracted by the noise to a dangerous spot like flies to a sugar cask. "Oh, la! la!" said an old woman, "what a dreadful noise." "Oh, c'est joli, is it not?" said the rotund wife of a still rotunder *bourgeois*, as she gazed through her opera glass at the flashes of light. Then, of course, there was the inevitable, irrepressible *cocotte*, the regular out and out Parisian screamer, with golden hair and rouge and black rimmed eyes, faultlessly gloved and booted with a pair of Louis XV. heels, which kept her perpetually on tiptoe. But what does she care for shells? She came because she thought that there would be a crowd. She has lived long enough in Paris to know that anything extraordinary will attract the multitude, and from the multitude, whether it turns out for a wedding, a funeral, a bombardment or any other human misery, she is certain to add a few more to her long list of admirers. She does not fall down like the rest, who have read in some of the journals that to do so is the surest way to escape annihilation by a bursting shell, nor does she even duck her head. The former would soil her dress, the latter would destroy the equilibrium of that wonderful head of false hair. Both are part of her stock in trade. Then there were many idlers and street boys—those who had never heard the shur-shur-shur-shurch of the shells on the battle field. "It is like the mewing of cats," said one. "No; like the howling of distant dogs," said another. "No; it resembles the lamentation of the wind on telegraph wires," said a third. Between their tumblings and their duckings the sight-seers laughed and chatted. They were becoming accustomed to bombardment. In fact, rather liked it than otherwise. Towards Pont du Jour the people were lively, at Montrouge more serious; equally indifferent to danger, but determined to avenge the outrage. The former were for the most part sight-seers; the latter were the inhabitants of the district, which we shall presently visit.

THE GUNBOATS IN ADVANCE OF THE PONT DU JOUR

were also attacked by the enemy, but most of the shells fell into the Seine. Some of them, however, cleared the Auteuil viaduct and exploded on the road to Versailles. The enemy's battery of the Bergerie, in the rear of Garches, opened fire on Mont Valérien; but the giant fort replied so angrily that within two hours the fire of the Prussian battery was extinguished. The firing which had been sustained without intermission until nightfall then diminished; but at nine P. M. it was recommenced with vivacity. According to the military report there were but nine men killed and forty wounded. Unfortunately, several civilians were killed and wounded, of which the military authorities take no account. At Pont du Jour, between the viaduct and the Porte de St. Cloud a crowd, of men, women and children had collected. Shur—shur—shurch—boum! A shell fell and exploded in front of a house, No. 154, but no person was wounded. Within half a minute another fell at the distance of a few yards. There was a scramble for the pieces. The bombardment is a success. We are taking to it kindly.

IN THE GRENELLE DISTRICTS.

Beyond the celebrated Hotel des Invalides, with its golden dome, as you pass down the Avenue de Breteuil, you arrive at the districts of Grenelle, Vaugirard and Montrouge. They are unpleasant localities even in peaceful days. The neighborhood of the abode of invalided soldiers is thronged by the blue-coated old veterans, and is also thickly inhabited by priests. There are also monks and nuns and convents. It is a deadly-lively purlieu. It looks scraped and pared, and the shops as you draw nearer to the ramparts appear more scantily supplied. Wine shops become more frequent. The men lounge listlessly, with their hands in their pockets, the women appear more slatternly and the children more dirty. Besides, the windows adorned with linen hung out to dry and various garments to air [illegible] of the [illegible] and tell you that you have left the fashionable world. The exterior arrondissements of Paris are not inviting. Those to which I now allude really have looked during the past few days more lively than usual, as Grenelle, Vaugirard and Montrouge were the first to receive the Prussian shells, the earliest of which arrived about two o'clock. Yesterday I wandered on past

THE CEMETERY OF MONT PARNASSE,

and made my way to the Rue Daguerre, in which several shells had fallen. It is a small narrow street, inhabited by the poorer classes. There was a crowd in the neighborhood, unconscious of danger, examining the houses which had been struck by the enemy's shells, as they would have done ruins caused by a fire. The forts in the immediate neighborhood were still continuing their artillery duel with the Prussians, but neither men, women nor children exhibited the slightest fear. The inhabitants of the district seemed to be proud of exhibiting the riddling which their houses had suffered.

AN OLD WOMAN'S STORY.

"There, sir," said an old woman in rags, pointing to a small habitation of two stories, with a dreadful gash down the front which exposed the interior, "the shell came in there, at the corner of the roof, and passed out at that hole to the left. Nobody was killed." Every window in the house was shivered, as, indeed, were all in those surrounding it. I saw a woman in the room through which the shell had passed quietly making her bed. "She intends to sleep there," said the ragged old lady, who had taken me as a stranger in the neighborhood under her wing. "In a room at the back of the house the vivandière of the 146th battalion of the National Guard was killed. She was in bed with her husband and children; but if you go round into the next street you will see better." And away she hurried. The smiling old lady had a few sous' worth of that horrid cooking grease in her hand to which I have before alluded. It was melting. At the back of the house everything was in confusion, the windows smashed to atoms. In the street were some people carting away their bedding, as their houses were no longer habitable; while others, probably unable to find a refuge elsewhere, were busily engaged in patching up their windows or stopping them with rags or their wretched furniture. Many were pasting strips of paper over unbroken panes to save them from future concussions. At the window of

THE POOR VIVANDIERE

her military trousers, with broad red stripe, were hanging, probably placed there by herself when, fatigued by having been out during the whole day with the battalion, she retired to the bed from which she rose no more. Her head was split open, and death was instantaneous. Her husband's head and face was dreadfully lacerated; he is not yet dead. The children escaped unhurt. Farther on in the same street, which was crowded, were signs of destruction. In the court yard of one house of unusual height a shell had fallen exactly in the centre as if by measurement. Every window in that house was shattered, but no more serious damage appeared to have been done. The inmates were looking out of the windows talking to the crowd in the street and

WATCHING THE FIRING OF THE FORTS

and that of the Prussian batteries on the heights of Chatillon, which were plainly visible. Every window was densely packed with human heads of men, women and children, who appeared to believe in the utter impossibility of another shell visiting the spot. In the Rue Saint Jacques, a narrow, old-fashioned street, there is scarcely an entire pane of glass. Singularly enough two wine shops have been destroyed within a hundred yards of each other by two Prussian projectiles. The front of the first shop is completely smashed, with the exception of the looking glasses forming the sides of the entrance, which remain intact, and a row of absinthe and spirit bottles, which still smile invitingly on the shelves. The second shop, which forms the corner near to the church of the Val-de-Grace, is completely gutted. Whether the Prussians are teetotallers and desire to force the enemy to similar abstinence, or stray shells have wandered on their own account in search of alcohol, is difficult to determine; but in other streets several wine shops have suffered.

THE FIRE ON THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

By the marks left on the walls it is evident that the Prussians have fired at a great elevation. But a few yards further and their projectiles would have fallen on the church and military hospital of the Val-de-Grace. The church is remarkable as having been erected by Anne of Austria, to thank God for the birth of Louis XIV. The dome is very handsome and executed with remarkable care, and greatly resembles that of St. Peter's, at Rome, although on a very reduced scale. It is probable that the enemy's fire was not intended, as popularly believed in the neighborhood, for the Val-de-Grace, but for the Pantheon, which, on examining the map, appears to be in the same line, but farther than the Val-de-Grace from the enemy's batteries. A wounded Prussian officer, when taken to an ambulance in the neighborhood, some days since, expressed great alarm, and declared that his countrymen, believing the Pantheon to have been converted into a magazine for powder and comestibles, had determined to shell it. This is certainly a more charitable explanation than the accusation that they had selected for aim the Val-de-Grace, from the summit of which floats the ambulance flag. In some of the houses the shells have visited the upper stories, which exhibit enormous holes, and have penetrated to the cellars.

THE PEOPLE WERE LOITERING IN THE STREETS,

unmoved by the cannons' roar and totally regardless of danger, in expectation of seeing another crash. One shell entered the earth with such force that, although it has been searched for to the depth of six feet, it has not yet been extracted. Shell hunting is the rage. Passing onward through the Quartier Latin to the Jardin des Luxembourg, I found a considerable crowd waiting in the hope of seeing more explosions. Three shells had already fallen in the garden; when they burst the spectators expressed their astonishment with a subdued "Oh!" in the same manner as at a display of fireworks. Prussian pyrotechnics are not considered A1. About one in ten of the shells which have visited us does not explode. Several hundred sight-seers were stationed near the Closerie des Lilacs (Bullier's)—you know it, the rival of Mabille, where students formerly consumed on a good night 1,200 bocks of beer, besides innumerable bottles of wine and spirits, where they danced for dancing's sake in all the wild exuberance of youth, with *grisettes* who raised their limbs by far too high for moral eyes. Everything now is wonderfully changed. The students' books are closed, the *grisettes* are shivering with cold and hunger, Strasbourg or Bavarian beer is not to be had, and the gates of Bullier are closed until the piping times of peace shall again allow debauchery to hold high revelry.

RETRACING MY STEPS TOWARDS THE RAMPARTS,

I found the parapets of the railway bridges crowded with persons. Every available spot from which a glimpse of the firing could be obtained was occupied. Old women struggled, young women clambered and children were held aloft. The cannonading between the forts of Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge and enemy's batteries on the heights of Chatillon, Clamart and Meudon was fast and furious. In the midst of all was an old market gardener tranquilly occupied with placing glasses over a hotbed. It was a fine evening, and the clear blue sky was unsullied by clouds except a few horizontal, pale yellow streaks, brilliantly lighted by the last rays of the sun, which was sinking behind the enemy's position. The hillside and the plain were already visible in the shade, which, as it grew deeper, made the flashings of the Prussian guns more distinctly visible. In the Heavens it was calm, on the Earth a storm.

THE PARTISANS OF THE COMMUNE.

The bombardment was an opportunity too good to be lost by the partisans of the commune. In the hope of injuring the government they had issued a red poster, which was profusely placarded throughout the town. Contrary to the expectation of its compilers, it disgusted the public, and before mid-day nearly all the posters were torn down. The general impression is that it will be time enough to engage in political dissension after the war shall have terminated, and that whatever may be the faults of the Governor of Paris and the provisional government both should in the present emergency be supported. The "red" poster commences thus:—"Has the government which on the 4th September undertook the national defence fulfilled its mission? No. We are 500,000 combatants, and 200,000 Prussians encircle us. On whom rests the responsibility if not on those who govern us? They have only thought of negotiation instead of casting cannon and fabricating arms. They have refused the levy *en masse*. They have left Bonapartists in office and put republicans in prison. They only decided, after two months, to act against the Prussians, on the day after the 31st October. By their slowness, their indecision, their indolence, they have brought us to the brink of the abyss. They have not known how to administrate, nor to fight, when they had under hand all the resources, provisions and men. They have not understood that in a besieged town all who sustain the struggle in order to save the country have the right to receive subsistence; they have foreseen nothing: where abundance could exist they have made misery; people die of cold, as already they have nearly done of hunger; the women suffer, the children languish and expire." The placard then announces that the military direction is still more deplorable—a repetition of failures. "The government replies with threats to the reproaches of public opinion. It declares it will maintain order—like Bonaparte before Sedan." If the men at the Hotel de Ville have still any patriotism they will retire. The municipality or the commune, or by whatever name it may be called, is the only safety for the people. The retention of the present government in office is capitulation. Metz and Rouen have shown that capitulation is ruin and shame. "It is the army and the National Guard transported prisoners to Germany and defiling through the villages under the insults of the stranger, commerce destroyed, industry dead, war contributions crushing Paris: this is what ignorance or treason prepares for us." The "reds" terminate by demanding gratuitous rations, attack *en masse*. The policy, strategy, administration of the 4th September, continuation of the empire are judged.

MAKE WAY FOR THE PEOPLE! MAKE WAY FOR THE COMMUNE!"

The above is signed by 140 of the rabid class, with none of whom, I thank Providence, am I acquainted. The journal the [illegible] has published a letter from M. Gustave Flourens, who, for the good of Paris, still resides in the Mazas prison. He announces that all the National Guards of Metz have been conducted prisoners of war to Germany, and that should the Prussians take Paris the Parisians will be subjected to the same process; that Prussian officers and soldiers would install themselves in the best chambers, the best beds, finding nothing good enough for them and insolently making the wives and daughters of Paris wait on them; that Bismarck had declared in one of his proclamations that after the capital was taken it would be impossible to revictual the city; that thus while the male inhabitants will be sent to break stones on the frozen roads of Germany, their wives and children will die of hunger in Paris; that if the government will not abdicate it will force the people to extreme measures and to appeal "young chiefs, energetic, intelligent and devoted," under whose direction the Prussians will be crushed in two or three days and Paris will be conquered, provided that the parade of war, so dear to the [illegible], as the prisoner of Mazas designates the generals, be abolished and the real war of man to man be adopted. "For we can," continues the writer, "place three Frenchmen against one Prussian, although we have again learned by experience that one Frenchman is at least equal to one Prussian. Go ahead good chiefs—300,000 men; no more plans of Trochu or Bazaine, and we shall conquer very easily!" It was impossible to leave these denunciations unnoticed. As I returned home a fresh proclamation was being placarded on the walls, around which eager crowds had gathered. The shades of evening rendered it difficult to be deciphered; but one of the group read it aloud for the benefit of all.

TROCHU'S PROCLAMATION.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PARIS—At the moment when the enemy redoubles his efforts at intimidation they try to mislead the citizens of Paris by fraud and calumny. Against the defence they bring our sufferings and our sacrifices. Nothing will make the arms fall from our hands. Courage, confidence, patriotism. The Governor of Paris will not capitulate.

The Governor of Paris, GENERAL TROCHU.

"Good! good! good!" exclaimed the crowd. "Those who attempt to create disorder are traitors to their country."

The partisans of the commune have proved themselves good friends to the present government. Their ravings at a time when Paris desires in addition to her sufferings during the past three months to shed her blood without shrinking for the good of the nation, have strengthened the hands of government to such an extent that it has determined to stop further attempts to excite civil war. The principal authors of these unjustifiable acts have been arrested and will be tried by court martial.

COURAGEOUS BEARING OF THE PEOPLE.

I was deeply impressed by the courageous bearing of the people. Neither fear nor bos[t]ation was to be observed. There was neither singing nor shouting nor bombastic parade of patriotism, but a quiet look of determination that spoke volumes. "Yes," said a son of toil, "Prussia has fired on our wives and children. Until now we were divided by party feeling, but she has united us. Political firebrands must remain quiet. We have a paramount duty to perform—to avenge the outrage. France has fought courageously; the fortune of war has been in favor of the enemy and the capital may be destroyed, but it will never capitulate. This is no time for regret. Paris accepts the enemy's challenge. Her walls may be reduced to ruins, her population decimated, but she will resist to the last." To-day Paris stifles in her bosom all feelings calculated to unnerve her; hereafter she will mourn her dead.

COUNCIL OF WAR HELD.

To-day there was a council of war. All the members of the government were present, as were also most of the generals of the armies in and around Paris. The decision arrived at has not transpired. The sieges of the present war have not as yet resembled those of bygone days. During the last month preceding the fall of Sebastopol thirty-seven sorties of the garrison took place. By night and day the besiegers were harassed by the besieged. Strasbourg fell after a few sorties had been made and the town bombarded, without trenches having been opened or assault attempted. The surrender of Metz was still more extraordinary. When at that place I forwarded a description of the detached forts, by which not only was the town protected but also by an intrenched camp. The garrison was composed of the flower of the French army, and Metz was considered impregnable. The town surrendered without bombardment. What will be the fate of Paris?

THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES WITHOUT INTERMISSION.

The inhabitants of the quarters of the town under the enemy's fire are obliged to seek shelter elsewhere, in the empty houses or the apartments of those who have been frightened away from the capital. A family acquainted with some persons residing in this house were here the night before last. They live in the Rue de Sevres, and expressed fear at the thought of returning to their home; but ultimately they did so. Yesterday morning the husband called in search of a new abode. He and his family had passed the night in a cellar. The house in the Rue de Sevres had been riddled with shells and several persons killed and wounded.

BALLOONS AND CARRIER PIGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the letter of your Bordeaux correspondent of December 31 (published in the HERALD of January 29), entitled "Balloons and Carrier Pigeons," especial mention is made of Mr. C. W. May as acting an important part in securing Gambetta's escape from Paris. As it is evident that your correspondent has been misinformed as to some of the facts of the case, with your permission I desire to make the correction. The subscriber, as the representative of one of the largest houses in the arms trade in this city, made the first contract for munitions of war that was made with the government of the national defence in Paris, and carried it out to the letter, leaving Paris in a balloon to accomplish it. The part played by Mr. May, who is a resident of Paris, and not of New York, was simply that of agent or interpreter in the pursuit of his regular calling and acting under my directions, and not in any way or manner as principal, as the letter of your correspondent would imply. The balloon was my property, paid for by me and entirely (so far as ownership was concerned) under my control, Mr. May only accompanying me in the capacity above stated. On learning the wishes of Gambetta I was but too happy to accede any favor to the secretary, who very courteously requested I would do so, although the circumstances in the case would have justified him in taking it *volens volens*. As an American I am indebted to and most heartily thank M. Gambetta and his compatriots for their kindness and the promptitude with which they aided me in my departure from Paris, as well as the protection given me while in the country; and if by this simple act of courtesy to a patriotic man, representing a great cause, I have done the republic a service I have my reward.

At Amiens we again met M. Gambetta and party, and with him, at his solicitation, proceeded by special train to Tours, on arrival at which place I presented, through him, to the government my balloon, receiving his autograph letter of thanks, which was published in the *Moniteur Officiel* of the 12th of October, and read as follows:—

TOURS, 12 Octobre, 1870.

MONSIEUR REYNOLDS—Votre offre genereuse me touche sans me surprendre, et je vous en remercie au nom de la republique et de tous mes collegues.

Bien cordialement a vous dans la republique.

L. GAMBETTA.

By inserting the above you will oblige, very respectfully, yours, WILLIAM W. REYNOLDS,
NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1871. 19 Maiden lane.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The French Soldiers in the Provinces.

A correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD writing from Versailles under date of January 14, says that "the French soldiers in the provinces are raw indeed, and have suffered many defeats. It appears to me, when near them, that they are always big fools to come up to meet the strong Prussian veterans with whom I have been campaigning, for I feel convinced that they are going to be whipped or thrust back. Still, they come up again and again, take their whipping, and come back infallibly at all points, and the same old points, determined not to let the Prussians rest quiet or masters on their soil. That is virtually gaining ground for France, as the method is now, according to my own personal knowledge, vexing and harassing the very lives and spirit out of these same sturdy Prussian veterans. When I am off the battlefield, where all the details of the struggle tell so much against the new levies of the republic I see, surveying a larger circle, that they are doing the only thing and the very best thing to gain their cause that they could possibly do, seeing that they possess no general of genius to force the hand of fortune. That is what they have been doing against the forces of Prince Frederick Charles; they have had their Beaune, their Orleans, their Beaugency, their Vendôme, Savigny, Nogent, Ardenay, their Le Mans already, and they will have them over again, fighting in detail and getting thrashed, and losing five, ten or twenty thousand prisoners at a pop; but at the same time getting enured to war. At last they will end by fighting with success. But, even now, or within a few weeks, these raw levies will outnumber all the Prussians in France, or that will be brought into France per recollect the temper of the German people and the difficulties of the situation, the distance and the sluggishness of the raw German recruit; for, whatever may be said, he cannot be a soldier any more than the raw French peasant, and be at least three to one of the invaders. Now, I am firmly convinced that three Frenchmen can make very good headway against one single German. The veterans of Prince Frederick Charles are fretted and worried at the manner in which they are trotted out at all times of the night and day—and it has been going on so since the 28th of November last, six weeks—to march or fight, sometimes without sufficient clothing and always without sufficient food. Each battalion is paid off every ten days in thaler notes, sent from Berlin and distributed by the quartermaster; but neither thaler notes nor gold can buy when there is nothing to be bought, and occupied France has been pretty well ransacked."

The Evacuation of Dijon.

General Werder, in his report of the evacuation of Dijon, published in the Carlsruhe *Gazette*, states that step was decided upon in consequence of a considerable concentration of hostile troops at Besançon, the entire suspension of civilian traffic on the Lyons and Besançon Railway, the possibility of portions of the Loire army being despatched to the east, and the probability of those forces attempting the relief of Belfort or a movement on his flank. General Werder was accordingly directed to concentrate the Baden division on the line of Vesoul, Luxe and Noroth-bard, to give up the advanced positions of Dijon and Langres, and to repel any attempt to relieve Belfort. The march of strong hostile divisions from Besançon toward Belfort rendered it necessary to withdraw by forced marches to Vesoul, and a route was selected by which the river Saone covered the flank march. The scattered positions of the division and the unfavorable weather increased the difficulties of the task, but it was successfully accomplished, about seventy miles being traversed in three days. According to other reports ten or twelve officers and 400 or 500 men, wounded, were left at Dijon, but no anxiety is entertained on their account, the municipal Council being well disposed. Moreover twenty "notables" of Dijon have been sent to Bremen as hostages for German sea captains. The town was summoned on the entry of the Germans to deposit £24,000 as security for good behavior, but at the entreaty of the Mayor, who described the distressed condition of the working population, the amount was reduced to £12,000. The latter sum was returned to the Mayor by General Werder on his departure with a letter complimenting the inhabitants on their exemplary conduct.

OUTSIDE PARIS BEFORE SURRENDER.

Looking Down on the City from the Heights of Montmorency.

STORMY NIGHT BEFORE PARIS.

At the Outposts With the Sentinels—Approaching Danger.

A NIGHT SORTIE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 14, 1871.

There is something particularly frightful in fighting by night. Mind, I do not commit myself by saying that everybody would like fighting by daylight, but fewer still would relish it in the dark. There are plenty of people I doubt not who would take exception at this little remark, and rank the remarker as something little bolder than an arrant coward. But the objector is probably comfortable in his chair by his fire. He may be reading his paper, with his fragrant grog beside him, reposing his slippered feet upon his own particular hearth. Under these circumstances he is quite disqualified for understanding what I say, but let him step out as far as Versailles one of these chilly nights and he may find his comprehensions quickened. Let him join the Parisians, with starvation behind them and the German batteries before, the roar of the cannonade in his ears, the cold nipping his hands and feet and cruelly maltreating his nose, a sense of utter emptiness griping his—well let me express myself gently and say his insides; the knowledge upon him that if he falls he will be trampled into the mud and forgotten, that his name will be unmentioned in the annals of the war, that all his agonies will only make him a miserable little "&c." in the list of losses, he will be one of the rank and file missing. *Tant pis!* only "missing" in the battalion; but oh, how missed at home! Take all this into consideration, my friend by the fire, and own that a sortie from Paris on a winter's night is not the jolliest thing in the world for a man to undertake; that, in short, an objection to it does not involve that "*reductio ad*" what is vulgarly termed "funk," which it seems at first to imply.

A NIGHT SCENE BEFORE PARIS.

"The bombardment was heavy and continuous," say the telegrams, "with their dreadful columns; it continued during the night." Would you like to see what sort of scene that implies? Follow me in the spirit to the heights before Montmorency on the evening of January 13, 1871. (And let me assure you, with all respect, that it is more agreeable to take the journey in the spirit than in the body just now.) Here we are in the midst of the desolation and the desolated, looking down upon the doomed city. When you stand here in bright sunshine you can distinguish the towers of Notre Dame—but not to-night. The evening darkness has fallen thick and fast, drowning the distance in a great deluge of shadow, absorbing all color from the landscape; the last low line of light has long since faded from the sky; but overhead the frosty stars are already twinkling, looking down from so far away. They are like the thoughts of home to many a brave heart here, bright and friendly, but with such an immense space of darkness in between. What can we see of Paris? Only a heavier darkness in the dark landscape, and in one corner a yellow lurid glow like the coppery sunset on a stormy day. There is a fire there, how kindled we cannot say; at the moment there is no firing near us, but in the distance there is still that heavy thunder—"nothing but thunder." The sound comes from the west, and is only a succession of *billets doux* from Valeria. Hark! Now comes a booming from the north of the city, almost beneath us. It is that vicious La Briche, forever trying to make breaches. We are going to have a stormy night. In other places night means a time to go to bed and be comfortable; here it means a time to get up and be shot.

QUI VIVE?

Take the wings of the wind—the dreary, sad-voiced night wind that is blowing—and pass round the town to the south. What is moving there as we descend from our hill? Only a gray-coated sentinel, my friend, who would challenge you fast enough if you were here in the flesh as well as in the spirit. He passes us looking like a wreath of gray mist, but there is "no light on Earth or heaven but the pale light of stars," and if you were to meet your own particular sweetheart in the midst of the soldiers you would not know which to kiss. What is he doing now? Happening upon another sentinel, may be, and exchanging little civilities in the form of tobacco and the national "wurst" (not the worst thing they get to eat). So we pass on. Who comes creeping this way, wan and weary, through the darkness? It is some poor starving deserter, seeking mercy and victuals. He is soon challenged and stopped. Come on, hungry deserters are no rarity; you need not stay and see. There are more hungry victims down there, some poor peasants whose home has been devoured by the war fiends, coming up to implore charity of the foe. Never mind; come on.

FIRE.

The night is growing older and colder; the stars are clustering more brightly above us. We are at the south of the town—yonder is Fort Issy, silenced, supposed to be only a flotation of the dead. Close beside it are Meudon and the German battery at Clamart. Away on the right, as we stand facing Issy, loom, dark and threatening, Vanvres and Montrouge, with the two hostile batteries facing them, L'Hay, Bourg la Reine and Chatillon. Hark to the thundering round the corner; that is the cannonading in the bend of the Marne. And now the heavy guns are waking near us—the ground shakes beneath our feet. With flash and roar enough for twenty thunderstorms out bursts the fury of the strife again. See how these ghastly fireworks throw out their *jeu de douleur*, instead of a *jeu de joie*! How the balls whiz through the air, seeming to cut it as if it were something thick! Everywhere the night is full of death. No shout of war is heard, no command, no sound of human striving—only the fire, only the cannon, only the shattering shock. Awful it is to see and hear this man-made earthquake and tempest. Who says that King Wilhelm is ruler here? There is another monarch to-night. Very busy are the hands that hold the sceptre; fleshless is the head that wears the crown. The real ruler is King Death.

WATCHING IN THE FOG.

But how is this? A deeper shade of darkness is gathering over the night; the stars are lost, even the flash of the firing can scarcely be seen. It is as if deep waters were rising above our heads. The fog is upon us, dense and sombre; the firing slackens as the dimness grows. Now, then, look out for squalls! A sortie is expected: the Germans are everywhere on the alert; thousands of ears trying to pierce the darkness; thousands of eager eyes ready to catch the first sound of the advance. On the south of the city, between Sceaux and Villejuif, they are on the look out especially for the enemy, but none appears. On the other end, at the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, they are all alive to-night. They have some troublesome neighbors in the shape of Franc-tireurs, who are apt to dash out when they are little expected and less wanted. Look at this company of well-armed, steady-looking soldiers. They are two battalions of the Queen Elizabeth regiment, like the rest of us, watching through the mist.

A NIGHT SORTIE.

There is a great stirring now in the French lines—a great but silent movement towards Le Bourget, that the Saxons guard. Look out, you Queen Elizabeth men, for they are coming straight down upon you! Now a considerable body of French troops has passed out from Drancy, advancing at a steady pace. Right down they come upon the Saxon outposts, and then the Queen's men see them and the word is fire! Fierce fighting ensues, the French are within a hundred yards of the enemy, and a violent musketry fire rattles from side to side. Still the French would press forward, but the Saxon fire is deadly. The Parisians hesitate; their fire slackens; they retire into the more distant darkness. But they have not bid a final good night—it is not to rest that they have gone. Another effort is to be made at once; and once more they make a rush out of Drancy. But the Saxons are ready for them, and they have to meet an enemy sheltered and supported by his batteries, while they have no shelter but the dark. They come out boldly, but their comrades fall around them. They falter again. Their officers spring forward resolutely, wave them on, implore them to follow. Their voices resound through the night; are heard above the cannon roar, shouting "*En avant! Pour l'amour de Dieu en avant!*" It is in vain; the case is a desperate one; the retreat has already begun, and once more they retire. In the morning it will be discovered that they have carried off their wounded with them. Then the Forts of Est Aubervilliers and Romainville burst out upon Le Bourget to avenge the repulse of their comrades. But there is another "rush" from Courneuve before the night is over, with a similar result.

"What has night to do with sleep?" asks Milton. Not much, he would have answered, before Paris just now.

When at last the firing ceases a little a band of Ouvriers come forth from Paris. Like industrious gnomes they work by night, and repair the rents in the fortresses before the dawn surprises them.

All well—it is very dreary work. Should not you long for the end of the siege after many such stormy nights?

FIRE IN A YACHT.—E. M. C. Durfee's yacht Josephine, lying at Lindsey's wharf, Saturday, grounded at low water, and in careening two mattresses slid from berths upon the stove. The smoke issuing from the cabin was discovered by the captain, who was near by and prevented any further damage than the burning of the mattresses. The Josephine is now ready for sea, and only waits the opening of our river, when she clears for Barbados.—*Providence Journal, Feb. 6.*

IRELAND AS IT IS.

Religious and Materialistic Questions of the Day—The Pope and the People for Present Existence and Heaven Afterwards—Premier Gladstone's Interest on the Wane—Political Offence from Cork to Belfast—Agrarian Outrage—A Wretched Life and Miserable Death.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17, 1871.

There can be no doubt that the Irish people are greatly concerned for the Pope, and that no efforts will be spared on their part to insure him his personal safety and the restoration of his temporal dominions. There is hardly a Catholic in this country—from the highest to the lowest—who does not believe that this dominion will, sooner or later, revert to the Holy See. They say that this event may not happen during the pontificate of Pius IX., nor in that of his successor, but that, some time or other, it is certain to take place. Acting on this belief, which nothing can dispel from their minds, they are, so to speak, moving heaven and earth to secure the co-operation of the English government in behalf of the head of their Church. The bishops and priests, instigated, of course, by Cardinal Cullen, are the chief actors in this movement; and I must say that, hopeless as it may seem, they have succeeded in enlisting in their cause the sympathies of the whole Catholic population.

AT THE ELECTIONS.

The question, indeed, has become a test for parliamentary honors, and no candidate for a South of Ireland constituency will be returned who does not pledge himself to do his best to secure the independence of the Pope.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The question will be brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Maguire, member of Parliament for Cork, who is not only a sincere Roman Catholic and a personal friend of the Holy Father, but is also the author of an excellent work on Rome.

Mr. Johnston M. P., Belfast, in order, as I believe, to please the Orange section of his constituents, who are becoming dissatisfied with his liberalism, declared a few nights ago, in the Ulster Hall, that, in the event of no other member doing so, he would undertake to question Mr. Gladstone as to his letter to Mr. Dease. In that letter on the Roman question the Prime Minister said that the English government would guarantee the independence of the Pope as the Head of the Roman Catholic Church, but that it would not interfere as regards the unification of Italy and the aspirations of the Italian people. Mr. Gladstone's letter, though well intended, expressing, as it did, the honest convictions of the first Englishman of the day, dissatisfied all parties in Ireland, and, as I firmly believe, did more to make the Premier unpopular among Irishmen than any other act of his life.

The Protestants believed that he went too far, while the Catholics thought he did not go far enough. So between these "two stools" the Premier came to the ground. He has lost caste considerably among all classes of Irishmen, and I have no hesitation in the world in ascribing it to his unfortunate letter to Mr. Dease. A priest told me that the bitterest Orangeman in Ulster could not have written anything more hostile to the Pope. His promise, guaranteeing the independence of the head of the Church, may mean anything or nothing, and he (the priest) did not believe that any "real action would be taken in the matter, though some nominal effort might be made to please the Roman Catholics." This is the language of an Irish Catholic priest on the subject, and I am inclined to think that he fairly expressed the opinion of the vast majority of his brethren.

The Protestants, however, are of a contrary opinion and have passed resolutions to the effect that the English government has no right whatever to busy itself about the Pope or to take any steps to secure his independence.

Thus you see that Irish public opinion on this, as on every other conceivable subject, is divided; but I do not exaggerate when I say that three-fourths of the Irish people are decidedly in favor of the restoration of the temporal power and the independent sovereignty of the Pope.

THE LAND QUESTION—OUTRAGE STILL.

It may surprise you to know that agrarian outrages, now that the new Land act has come into operation, are becoming very frequent, and particularly in those districts in which the provisions of the Coercion bill are in full force. In one of my latest communications I referred to the strong language made use of by the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the disturbed condition of the county Westmeath. A few days after his departure for Dublin a dreadful murder was committed in the very district through which his Excellency drove from the Killucan station to the residence of Lord Greville. It appears that the Coercion act is so vigorously enforced in that district that the police are detested by the inhabitants. The insolence of some of these police officers in the proclaimed districts, where their power is formidable, is really intolerable, and is likely to render them as odious in the sight of the inhabitants as the Prussian uhlans are to the French peasantry.

THE VICTIM.

The victim in the present instance was the sergeant of the police at Killucan, who was found dead on the road, with two revolvers and a hat lying beside him. He had five leaden bullets in his head. As the police in that district are patrolling the roads night and day, and as they have the power to stop and interrogate any person they may chance to meet, search him and, under certain circumstances, take him into custody, it is assumed that the constable in question had made an arrest and lost his life in a struggle with his attempted prisoners.

Though this cannot be strictly called an agrarian outrage it is certainly a political one, and people are waiting with anxiety to see whether the government will carry out the threat of the Lord Lieutenant of resorting to a severer measure than the Coercion act to secure the maintenance of the peace.

At Moate, in the Kings county, a respectable farmer, named Moran, when returning from mass on Sunday last, was fired at, but fortunately escaped unhurt. His wife, however, received several slugs of lead in her head, and is said to be in a dangerous condition.

COMPLICATIONS.

Another outrage took place a few days ago at Lisnaskea, in the county of Fermanagh. A preliminary investigation was held at the Petty Sessions in that town before a bench of magistrates into a charge preferred against a shopkeeper named Joseph Swan, for having sent a threatening letter to Mr. John S. Murray, J. P., agent to the Earl of Erne. The letter, it is alleged, was posted at Clones, and is represented to have been most denunciatory of Mr. Murray as an agent, and referred to his antecedents in a scurrilous tone. A bailiff named Swindle was associated with Murray in this denunciation, and both were, according to the letter, deserving of being shot. They were warned against their perilous position. The handwriting was proved by several persons, and a head constable, on searching the prisoner's house, found a copy of the letter sent to Mr. Murray. This, it is said, proves the guilt of the prisoner, and he has been lodged in Enniskillen jail to await his trial. The event has created the greatest excitement throughout the country, as the accused is a man of wealth and position, a favorite, I am told, with all parties, and very general sympathy is felt for himself and his family. The letter also, I may say, contained the usual image of a coffin. It is stated that the prisoner and the agent have not been on friendly terms, owing, it is reported, from the former holding possession of land of which he had never been the recognized tenant.

A STORM BY THE NATURAL LAW.

Seldom has there been a more violent storm in this country than that which raged in this city for three hours on Sunday night. People say that it was the most violent of any short storm which they remembered.

Property, as far as I know, has sustained little injury and few lives have been lost.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

One wretched woman, an unfortunate, met her death under the following circumstances—About midnight, when the storm was at its height, this girl, whose name was Lizzie Healy, was walking on the banks of the Royal Canal. A man named Duffy, who was going home at the time, says that a sudden blast of wind, of great force, seized the unfortunate creature and hurled her into the canal, when she immediately disappeared. Notice was at once given of the occurrence and the police were despatched to the place; but notwithstanding their activity the body was not recovered until yesterday. In the pocket of her dress were found a silver hunting watch and a purse containing one shilling and sixpence. There is not the slightest reason to doubt but that the unfortunate girl was carried into the water by the violence of the wind.

HUNTED DOWN.

The Perpetrator of an Old Robbery Discovered.

On the 29th of last November the apartments of John Brennan, on the first floor of No. 2[illegible] East Fortieth street, were entered by some person or persons at the time unknown and robbed of $225 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry. The case was reported to Captain Gunner, of the Twenty-first precinct, who instructed detectives Grace and Fallon to investigate it thoroughly. It was not, however, until Sunday that their suspicions against any certain person could be fixed on as evidence, when they arrested a young man named James Smith, who, at the time of the robbery, lived in the same house with Mr. Brennan. On being arrested Smith confessed all and gave information to the officers which led to the recovery of all or most of the stolen property. Yesterday afternoon he was taken before Justice Dixby at the Yorkville Police Court and held in default of bail for trial.

General Grant has a dairy farm near St. Louis, with a fine stock of cows. A choice lot of Alderney and Holstein cattle, of vast milking capacities, together with a select number of Ayrshire heifers, are also on the way to the Presidential farm, and he will soon have the finest dairy in the country.

AUGUSTA.

Queen Augusta, of Prussia, During the Progress of the War.

WORDS TO THE WOMEN OF GERMANY.

Relieving the Sick and Helping the Wounded Soldiers.

THE QUEEN AND THE PEOPLE.

BERLIN, Jan. 16, 1871.

When the gray-haired hero, who, as a youth, had bravely fought for the liberation of his fatherland from foreign rule, repudiated the unmannerly and insulting demands of an overbearing and selfish dynast and a nation blinded by self-conceit with royal dignity, and when, acting as the representative of a great and free nation, he resented every interference of a neighboring people in the internal affairs of Germany, the eyes of the whole world rested on

OLD KING WILLIAM.

They followed him eagerly when he summoned the grandsons of his former fellow-combatants in the struggle for German independence to renew the fight against the meddlesome hereditary foe of Germany, when, despite his age, he assumed the command-in-chief of the combined German armies, bore all the many hardships and fatigues of the campaign, repulsed the French forces ready for an invasion of German soil, defeated them in successive battles, and victoriously progressed to the very heart of France—to her capital. But comparatively little notice was taken of the self-sacrificing, charitable labors of Queen Augusta, who from the very moment it became evident that France was bent on war, whether there was a reasonable pretext for it or not, made it her special duty to see to the arrangements for those who should be wounded in defending the honor and independence of their country. As King William had appealed to the patriotism of those able to bear arms, she appealed to those whose special office it is to tend and comfort the sick. On the 15th of July, the very day on which the French declaration of war was received here, she addressed the following

WORDS TO THE WOMEN OF GERMANY:

"Our fatherland expects that every woman is ready to do her duty. First of all assistance must be given on the Rhine." And from this very moment until now she has never ceased unfalteringly to labor for the wounded and the families of those who paid their debt to fatherland with their lifeblood. Every day she was, and still is, occupied with inspecting the arrangements for the care of our suffering warriors, or with visits to different hospitals and the families of those who fell in battle, presiding at meetings of institutions for aid to the sick and wounded, encouraging others to the Christian work of charity and acknowledging the services of those that have been foremost in the care and tending of the wounded and in the work of preparing for the necessities of the suffering soldiers still in the field.

THE PEOPLE REJOICING WITH THEIR QUEEN.

And the nation has not been unobservant of this. Whenever the news of a victory arrived here during the time the Queen resided in our city the multitude flocked to the Royal Palace and rejoiced with the Queen, who did not get tired of greeting the assembled concourse of people, waving her handkerchief and being greeted in return by loud hurrahs or the national hymn. At the time when the news of the battle of Sedan, the surrender of MacMahon's army and the Emperor Napoleon reached here, for instance, the multitude crowded to the palace, where the glad tidings were read out to them, and the Queen at short intervals appeared on the balcony waving her handkerchief, and when the statue of Frederick the Great was decorated with flags by some boys who clambered up the statue she beckoned them to come to her and gave them some gold Fredericks. But I also remember when the first news of the victory at Woerth arrived here and a special thanksgiving service was held in the cathedral, how piously the Queen humbled herself before the Lord of Hosts, kneeled down and joined in the prayer, while the tears were trickling down her cheeks.

WORKS OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

Much of the Christian work of charity in which the Queen spends her time almost exclusively is done so secretly that scarcely anybody knows of it. However, this much is known by everybody, that she is the head centre of the voluntary aid to the wounded. From her private purse she pays an hospital of her own where the wounded receive the medical attendance of the most eminent surgeons of the city and are tended by Sisters of Charity. Of the frequent visits of the Queen to hospitals and those that have been most severely tried by the loss of dear relations, I have already spoken. But I may be permitted to speak of one case which has come to my knowledge particularly. Mrs. Frisch, who had lost two sons in the battle of Gravelotte and was thereby deprived of the hope of her old age, was visited by the Queen and comforted, while at the same time she received pecuniary assistance also in a very delicate way. On this occasion I may add that the well-known Dr. Kapp also presented Mrs. Frisch with a gift from the ladies of Sacramento in California. It is also by the Queen's special order, as I am in a position to know, that a list of the contributions that are sent us from the United States is published in the official *Staats Anzeiger*.

IN HER VISITS TO THE MANY HOSPITALS

of the city her Majesty directs her inquiries after the provisions made for the wounded to the minutest details and inspects everything herself, converses with the wounded and is especially eager to gain information regarding new inventions which are likely to prove of great service for the cure of the invalids, as I learned from a friend of mine who had the honor of being present at one of her Majesty's visits to a private hospital here. In order to encourage the ladies to the care of the invalids her Majesty has distributed gold medals and crosses to those who distinguished themselves particularly in devoting their energies to the care of the wounded. How much is done by the active co-operation of her Majesty in the work of alleviating the sufferings of those that sacrificed their health for their country, directly and indirectly, by stimulating and encouraging others to the same work, none can rightly calculate, but everybody knows that also throughout the war she has proved a true *landesmutter*, or mother of her country, and the blessings of many who have been comforted by her will be showered down upon her.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Three Stores and Dwellings Partially Destroyed—Loss Over $25,000.

At half-past two o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the three story frame building No. 139 Grand street, Williamsburg, and spread rapidly east and west, until three stores and dwellings were partially consumed, with their contents. The following is a summary of the losses and insurances:—

No. 139—Owned by Thomas A. Devyr, and occupied as a liquor store on the first floor by William Dugan, a club room on the second floor and a residence on the third. Mr. Devyr's loss is $4,000; insured for $2,000 in the Williamsburg City. Mr. Dugan's loss is $4,000; insured for $2,500 in the Phoenix, of Hartford. The occupants of the second and third stories lost about $1,000 worth of furniture and were uninsured.

No. 141—John Meyer occupied the first floor as a confectionary store. His loss is $1,200; insured in the Phoenix, of Brooklyn, for $1,000. William Foster resided on the second floor. His loss was $500; no insurance.

No. 143—First floor, occupied as a cigar store and dwelling by Martin Meyer. Loss $1,000; insured for $1,500 in the Sterling Insurance Company, of New York, and for $500 in the Greenwich Company. Mr. Charles Thompson owned both the above buildings. His loss is $5,000; fully covered by insurance in various companies.

No. 137—Owned by William Sheafer and occupied by him as a stove store and dwelling. Total loss, $11,000; fully insured in various companies.

BEHIND THE COUNTER.

A Correction.

In the article, "Behind the Counter," in the HERALD of last Sunday, it was stated, on the authority of the "Clerk," that only Arnold, Constable & Co. and McCreery & Co. used their fines for the benefit of the sick in their employ, and also that the fines of A. T. Stewart & Co. are enormous. It has since been ascertained that A. T. Stewart & Co. have always used their fines for their sick and needy, and as to their fines being enormous, this is equally incorrect, as parties who prefer to submit to fines in preference to performing their duty cannot remain in their employ.

CARELESS KILLING.

Fatal Shooting Accident in Brooklyn.

On Sunday evening Thomas Colgan, about fifteen years old, was accidentally shot at the house of his parents, No. 618 Pacific street, by a lad named Kelly, a neighbor. The lads, in company with others in the house, were discussing the bloody deeds of the rope-strangler of Williamsburg, who has been so busy with the knife in that region. Kelly remarked that if he caught him in this region he'd fix him, and pulled out a pistol to show how, when in handling it the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the ball, piercing Kelly's left hand, entered the breast of Colgan, inflicting mortal wounds. Dr. Wilde was called in and did what he could to relieve the sufferer, but he died last night.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 38

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—TAUSCHUNG AUF TAUSCHUNG.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—EDWIN FORREST AS KING LEAR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MONEY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—GRAND OPERATIC CARNIVAL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEE SAW—NECK AND NECK.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—LITTLE BO PEEP.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE RED LIGHT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 7, 1871.

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ONE EXTRA.—There will be fifty-three Sundays during the year 1871. Let pious people be prepared to devote that extra Sabbath to charitable contributions for the poor they have among them.

WHO THEY ARE.—The Lebanon (Tenn.) *Herald* says a Ku Klux was killed in Jackson county a few days ago and proved to be a notorious thief. The Ku Kluxes are not, therefore, altogether composed of the "first families" of the South, as some parties allege.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Mr. Alvord has introduced a very sensible bill in the Assembly, compelling fire insurance companies to deposit two hundred thousand dollars each in the Insurance Department of the State government, to be held for the security of policy holders.

THE CHOPPENING FRAUD is likely to bring forth more revelations of dishonesty and collusion in rascality on the part of our officials. Mr. Dawes threatens to make new and more startling announcements if the Senate fails to concur in the House resolution squelching the swindle. Nothing can be more salutary than these revelations. If we have rascals in office let us know who they are.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE for the protracted existence of that big pile of slush and rubbish which completely blocks up the carriage way at the corner of Ann street and Park row? Does the responsibility of its removal rest with the Bleecker Street Horse Railroad Company, or with the city authorities? No matter who is responsible, let the nuisance be abated at once. A noble horse came near being killed yesterday in consequence of the obstruction.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE KING OF THE SPANIARDS.—The special telegram from Madrid, forwarded through the cable, which we publish to-day, reports that General Sickles had audience of the King of Spain at the palace in Madrid, on the 3d inst., when the United States Minister formally presented his credentials to his Majesty, and thus officially renewed the friendly relations which exist between the American people and the restored house of Ferdinand and Isabella. Minister Sickles was received with court honors. He delivered an address to the King. The sovereign in his reply was as we are assured in a HERALD despatch, "highly complimentary to the American people." Satisfactory facts which may lead to results beneficial to both countries.

General Grant and the Treasury—The Financial Policy Demanded by the Country.

Under the feeble, deplorable and disastrous administration of Buchanan the melancholy though amusing exhibition was made to Congress of a message from the President timidly advocating a protective tariff, in the same bundle with the annual report from his Treasury Secretary, Cobb, boldly demanding the policy of free trade. The Southern oligarchy had taken possession of the administration, had reduced the President to a mere automaton, and unresistingly they carried him, with the government and the country, into the yawning abyss of the most sanguinary and stupendous civil war in human history. There was something of a similar Southern conspiracy attempted under the administration of stout old Andrew Jackson, but, "by the Eternal," he stamped it out without ceremony. Mark the contrast between the honor and glory which belong to the name of Jackson and the ignominious failure and collapse of Buchanan. Of these two instructive examples which is to be the guide of President Grant—the lightship provided for his safety, or the false lantern of the wrecker luring him into the breakers on a lee shore?

Is this an impertinent question? We think not, but that, on the other hand, it is seasonable and appropriate, considering the want of accord between General Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury on the financial policy of the administration. For example, it is well understood that the President favors a general reduction of our taxes and the absolute repeal of the odious and superfluous income tax, while his Secretary, in both houses of Congress, is working like a beaver to prevent any reduction of the taxes, and is especially active in urging the necessity of the continuance of the obnoxious income tax. Nor can his arguments be denied if his Treasury policy is to be continued under existing laws—his policy of keeping on hand a surplus of gold of a hundred millions or more, and paper equivalent to ten, twenty or thirty additional millions, while reducing the principal of the national debt six, eight, ten or twelve millions a month. But just here comes in the vital question to General Grant. Is this policy to be continued? Mr. Boutwell says yes; but the American people say no! It is due to General Grant to remember, as we do remember, that the grand leading idea of his inaugural, a rapid redemption of the national debt, was at first well received by the people. They were so well pleased with his presentation of the smallness of the debt compared with the amazing resources and wealth-producing forces of the country that they did not care to look behind this charming exhibit of their ability to rattle off the debt even at the rate of two or three hundred millions a year without feeling it.

The tax gatherer, however—present everywhere—and with his severe exactions upon everything, from the spoon which feeds the baby, through all the incidents and accidents of life, to the shovel which fills the grandfather's grave, has spoiled this beautiful conceit of paying off our national debt during the living generation. It cannot be done with justice to the living or the dead, and the idea must be abandoned. In all the losses, crosses, trials, self-denials, sacrifices and sufferings of our great war for the Union, and in the grand and glorious revolution of universal liberty and civil and political equality established in the government, we who new hold the stage of action have done our share for posterity, even if we do no more. They, too—the generations next to come—must do their duty, a duty which must be given them of meeting their share of this national debt, as but a small price for the precious inheritance which will be ours to give and theirs to enjoy. This is the new idea of the American people, and almost imperceptibly it has spread itself all over the land. General Grant is beginning so to understand it; but his financial secretary has the film of the old Bourbons over his eyes, and he forgets nothing and learns nothing. Our recent State elections and the convulsion which has shaken and is shaking Europe to its foundations have not in the least disturbed him in his programme of maintaining our taxes in order to keep one hundred millions of idle gold in the Treasury, and to knock off one hundred millions a year from the principal of our heavy debt.

We have had enough of this folly. To persist in it, with all the lights before him, will be the ruin of General Grant and his party, and fruitful, we fear, of heavy disasters to the country. But what would we have? Any one may tear down our existing financial system as false and pernicious, but what would we build up in its place? We would abolish the notes of the national banks, upon which we pay interest to the extent of twenty millions or more a year, and we would substitute legal tenders bearing no interest, and thus save this item of twenty odd millions. We would issue a new description of bonds, bearing the interest, say of 3.65, or a cent a day on the dollar, and furnish these bonds to the national banks, if the present banking law is to be retained, in lieu of the present bonds; and we would make these bonds under certain restrictions redeemable at every sub-treasury on sight. We would reduce the idle gold in the Treasury to a reserved fund of not more than twenty or thirty millions. We would abolish the income tax absolutely, and so far prune and cut away our other taxes of the internal revenue and tariff schedules as to reduce the Treasury receipts to a margin not exceeding twenty-five millions beyond the current expenses and liabilities of the government, including the interest on the debt.

Under these changes in our financial system, with the honesty, economy, care and retrenchment so happily introduced by General Grant, it would be very easy to satisfy the bondholders on a reduced interest, while, in cutting down our taxations on the plan proposed to the extent of at least one hundred millions a year, all sections and all interests sharing in the relief would all be thankful. But what do we see, even on this proposition favored by the President, for the repeal of the income tax? The miserable trick of a constitutional quibble between the two houses, which reminds us of their game of thimble-rig on the bill to abolish the franking privilege. We learn, too, that a member of the Ways and Means Committee, interested in the duty on salt, is threatened with its repeal, in the event of his desertion of Boutwell on this income abomination. We have, then, nothing to hope, financially, from the present Congress, which expires on the 4th of March. It has neither the will nor the time even to attempt the needful measures of relief suggested. But the new Congress, on the 4th of March, assembles close upon the heels of the exit of this Congress, and here there will be a fine opening for the President.

Let him first get a Cabinet that is a unit with the head of the administration, and that will have the confidence of the responsible party in Congress in being mainly the work of its hands in its appointment. Let General Grant then, in a special message to the new Congress, define the urgent demands of the country and the great necessities of the people for a general reduction of our taxes, internal and external, and the folly of paying twenty odd millions as subsidies to these national banks, which it would be well to save, and the folly and injustice of saddling upon this generation the whole burden of the national debt, and we have no doubt that he will be backed by both houses, fresh from the people, in the great reforms suggested. We desire the success of General Grant's administration, because in the event of its being condemned as a failure we know not what may follow. It was supposed that Andy Johnson spoke as a madman in recommending in his last annual message the policy of considering the national debt settled and paid when the interest paid from the beginning shall be equal to the principal. But Johnson had his advisers to this course, and his followers in it have not diminished in number during the last twelve months. In a word, General Grant must bring about a reduction of our taxes during the present year, or in the next year's elections he will be apt to find that it is too late in the general upheaval of a political revolution.

The Latest Despatches from France.

What political results will rise out of the war in France it is impossible to correctly estimate at the present time. From the special despatches to the HERALD, as well as others, we are unable to judge what is in store for France in the future. There is little to be expected from the Bordeaux wing of the government. The very power at present wielded by the fire-eaters who control it is a usurpation of the legitimate authority which really belongs to the Paris government; yet from this very hotbed of the very worst radicalism, misnamed republicanism, the world has witnessed in this generation, the immediate destinies of a great nation must come forth. If the teachings of Gambetta and his followers prevail the most direful results to the French people must follow. There are hopes, however, that the result of the elections will prove that the people have not altogether lost their common sense, and that the charlatans who now play for power under the guise of patriotism will learn that their occupation will shortly fade away. Many of the journals in Northern France continue to denounce Gambetta's decree circumscribing certain candidates from appealing to the people for their suffrages in the approaching elections. This is one good sign at least. The demonstration in Bordeaux yesterday was also of a character not calculated to impress the would-be government makers of France with a very high estimate of their popularity. Gambetta did not even make his appearance, but found it convenient to speak through a substitute and tell the immense gathering, seven hundred all told, that he was engaged holding a council of war, "deliberating upon the means of profiting by the armistice." It looks from this as though these mad men seriously contemplate a renewal of the dreadful conflict which for over six months has been desolating France, robbing her of the bone and sinew of the land, paralyzing her industries and humiliating her before the world by continuous defeats. We learn also, by a telegram to the HERALD, that Jules Favre has resigned. We hope this intelligence may prove incorrect. France cannot afford, at this particular juncture, to lose the services of any of her sons who can, no matter how slightly, tend to stay the destructive tide which may sweep over her if the rule of the Bordeaux reds prevail. Henri Rochefort is again coming to the surface from the obscurity into which the startling events of the past year had cast him. Now he appears on the stage, if report speaks truly, as an advocate of assassination. Gambetta, Rochefort, Flourens, these and men of like character and similar associations, are the men who propose to regenerate France and found what they would call a republic, but what sensible and thinking people consider would prove a despotism far worse than that of the empire. If France must be a republic, let the voice of the French people so decide, but let them choose others than the men to whom we have had occasion so frequently of late to refer to guide her to a true democracy.

TWO CASES OF STARVATION, not unto death indeed, but to that extremity which would find relief in death, are noted in our columns this morning. They are no far away cases, but are in our own city limits and within almost immediate reach of the humane citizens of this city of charities. One is the case of a woman and five little children at No. 154 Bleecker street. No food or fuel has been seen in the little room which these miserable ones occupy for several days, and yesterday the mother, rendered desperate, attempted suicide. Another case is that of an old soldier of the war of 1812, who now sits in his little attic room in No. 139 Suffolk street poor, cold and hungry. We need only to mention these cases to insure relief for them. Before the day rolls by the goddess Charity, in the persons of some of the good women of this metropolis, will fly with the fleet of Atalanta to tender them food and fire and sympathy.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has made another argument—this time in a letter to Mr. Hooper—in favor of retaining the income tax. He states that we need the revenue from that tax to carry on the government, and that if it be abolished we must tax something else. If such be the case let us, then, have a tax on something else—a tax that is not inquisitorial and obnoxious to all the people, as the income tax has proved to be

The Confusion in France—The Probable Solution of the Difficulty.

The situation in France to-day does really suggest confusion. Bordeaux is not Paris. Paris is not Bordeaux. Gambetta, who escaped from Paris in a balloon, is not Jules Favre. Jules Favre, who by many tears has given proof of love of country, is not Gambetta.

Our news of this morning gives proof sufficient that France is on the verge of the wildest kind of anarchy. An armistice has been concluded between the Germans and the only government which France has recognized since the fall of Sedan, five months ago. The French government of to-day, if less wicked, seems to be as stupid as the French government of September 2, 1870. The Government of National Defence, self-constituted, prolonged a war which had no longer a purpose. The same government, now defeated, seeks to prolong a war because it is no longer a government, or, rather, because it is no longer a united government. Paris admits that France is defeated. Bordeaux refuses to accept the situation. All our news of this morning confirms the statements we made after the 2d of September, that France was suffering and was bound to suffer because she had no government. The situation to-day is pitiful, and in all respects unworthy of a great people. France herself is divided. The imperialists are in bad repute. The Orleanists are of doubtful value. The legitimists are nowhere. The republicans—behold the situation of the hour!

When this war broke out it was our opinion that France had found her opportunity, and that the establishment of a republic was no longer difficult. We never did endorse the course of the so-called republicans of the time, for the reason that they never have shown any honesty of purpose. The situation of the present hour, so far as we know it, leaves us no choice but to say that Gambetta and his set have been the ruin of France, and that they mean to ruin her more and more. Gambetta loves power more than country—he is more a leveller than a patriot. To speak the simple truth, Gambetta has made republicanism almost hateful in the estimation of republicans, and by his selfish policy he has almost made the warm, enthusiastic lovers of France wish for any settlement rather than that France should further suffer.

As it is, France, having no *noblesse*, no landed proprietors, no powerful class properly organized, we see nothing for it but that anarchy must be put down by the strong hand. If France cannot make terms with Germany, if the fall of Paris leaves matters as ill-defined as they were after the fall of Sedan, the rights of Germany and the interests of the French people, properly so called, render it imperative that the great European Powers interfere and come to the rescue both of Germany and of France. Germany and France are both tired of this war. They both wish peace. Germany offers peace on terms not unreasonable. If France cannot accept the terms which are offered the time, we think, has come when the European Powers, in the interests of the French people, should compel the restless and unfortunate Gaul to bow to the dictation of Europe. If Gambetta succeeds in dividing France we advise Count Bismarck to convene a council of the great Powers, the United States included. Such a council could not fail to prove a blessing to France. Gambetta must be taught that there is no longer in the modern world a place for a Robespierre.

THE VICTOR'S RETURN.—Our correspondent at Versailles sends us a special telegram, published this morning, giving the programme of the future movements of the Emperor of Germany. Arrangements have been made for the return of his Majesty to Berlin by the 8th of March. He is to leave Versailles on the 4th of the same month and pass through Minden and Magdeburg *en route* for his capital. Before departing from France, however, the Emperor is to spend five days at the Tuileries, during which the German army investing Paris is to make a triumphal march through the city, passing under the Arc de Triomphe and along the Avenue Impératrice and Rue Rivoli. The pageant will doubtless be a magnificent one, and, as a gratification of pride at the mighty triumphs of the past six months, is all well enough. But the humiliation which it entails upon France is so great that it would perhaps be better for the future of Germany if it were omitted.

THE BILL TO REPEAL THE INCOME TAX.—Secretary Boutwell has been at the pains of addressing himself individually to the work of endeavoring to dissuade the Ways and Means Committee from reporting the bill to repeal the income tax. He has already won a great deal of odium because of his fidelity in obeying the law requiring him to collect the taxes. The high taxes are the fault of Congress and not of Mr. Boutwell, but he is in a fair way to deserve all his unpopularity if he pursues his present course. The committee at last accounts showed a majority in favor of repeal, so that Mr. Boutwell has had his pains for nothing. General Pleasonton, whose practical knowledge of the revenue system makes him an authority in the matter, advocates the abolition of the tax on the ground that the revenue derived from it is a bagatelle after the expenses of its collection have been deducted. Moreover President Grant is reported to be in favor of the repeal of the law, which, if true, should stop all further opposition of his Treasury Secretary.

THE MAJORITY REPORT of the Congressional committee to investigate the recent West Point outrages intend to report in favor of dismissing all of the first class but four and censuring the officers. This is a very severe sentence, but it is not too severe. We venture to say that if it is carried out it will have a most excellent effect on the future of our national school of national defenders. But it must be remembered that the offenders in this case are as yet mere boys, and that their offence really consisted in punishing, rather too severely, it is true, a number of cadets of the freshman class who had undoubtedly been guilty of that crime held to be the most debasing among military men—falsehood. In view of that fact, therefore, it would be well to temper justice with mercy.

Central and South America—Revolution in Colombia.

By special telegram from the HERALD'S correspondent at Panama we have important intelligence from Central and South America. It was only a few days since that we foretold a revolution in the United States of Colombia, now that Mosquera had been allowed to return from his exile in Peru. He has scarcely landed before the torch of war is applied, the flames kindled, and it is evident that the whole country is to be once more involved in internal strife. The Mosquera party is the head and front of this movement, which will not end until their leader is once more placed in supreme power. It may take some time; much blood will be shed, property destroyed and money squandered; but the end is easily told. The old war horse will find an empty treasury; but he has the means, a plan of his own to raise money enough to suit his purposes, and this is all he desires. We learn, also, that there is a strong probability of war between Peru and Bolivia, because of the former having given aid and comfort to the legitimate government of the latter republic in the struggle now going on to maintain its supremacy. The insurgents threaten to invade Peru, but the latter is defiant, feeling her ability to successfully cope with the band of marauders that may cross her border. The revolution in Bolivia is still progressing, and it is considered certain to be in the end successful. Fortunately for Central America the threatened war cloud has passed over, the difficulty between Salvador and Honduras having been amicably adjusted. The other republics are at peace; but there is no telling what their condition will be before the next advices are received.

Affairs in Paris.

Our correspondent in the French capital sends us a special report of the situation in that city since the capitulation, which we publish this morning. Contrary to general expectation no bloody outbreaks followed the announcement that Paris and her garrison, horse, foot and dragoons, forts and bastions, siege guns and field artillery, had been handed over to the German enemy. It is true that a few Parisian Amazons delivered warlike harangues to small crowds, and a handful of obscure individuals placarded the streets with incendiary proclamations. But the old spirit of Belleville and La Villette had collapsed. Four months on low diet had tamed the fiery Parisians, and they listened to the Amazonian speeches and read the revolutionary placards with equal and utter apathy and indifference. Paris, however, was by no means lethargic. Public sentiment was still animated on other subjects. The approaching elections were the universal topic of conversation, and the canvass was proceeding "with feverish energy." Trochu was more unpopular than ever, and the feeling against Gambetta was "increasing intensely." To these interesting facts our correspondent adds numerous other items of equal importance. He tells of French peasants anxious to leave Paris; of the Parisians remaining in ignorance of the real terms of surrender; of the continued scarcity of provisions; of the animosity felt by the populace toward the Germans; of the exchange of prisoners and delivery of arms, and, in fine, he gives a complete picture of the situation of affairs in Paris on Friday last. We may add, in conclusion, that our special despatch furnishes the first connected narrative published in the United States of the events which have transpired in the French capital since its capitulation.

MINISTER WASHBURNE—ANOTHER GERMAN COMPLIMENT.—Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister at Paris, has held a peculiarly delicate position ever since the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war. It is not too much to add that he has sustained it with a tact that is highly creditable to American diplomacy. His prompt intervention in aid of the Germans expelled from Paris was duly appreciated not only by them and their friends in Germany, but also by their numerous compatriots in the United States. On the other hand, his equally prompt recognition of the republican government which sprung up as an inevitable and unanimously endorsed successor of the overthrown French empire, was just as acceptable to the French people. The impartial distribution by Minister Washburne of American sympathy and aid alike among French and Germans has received well-merited commendation; and a London telegraphic despatch, which we published yesterday, records a fresh German compliment won by him on account of his kindness to the German residents who have been permitted to remain in the French capital. This despatch said that the Cologne *Gazette* acknowledges, in glowing terms, the fact that Minister Washburne has, during the siege of Paris, given needed succor to seventeen hundred Germans.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING FRENCH.—The heartiest public sympathy has already been awakened and will in due time be still more effectively expressed with the disposition of Congress and of the New York Chamber of Commerce to afford immediate and substantial relief to the suffering French. The motives for this sympathy are equally honorable and urgent. But it will be indispensable to make arrangements at once for such reliable co-operation on the other side of the Atlantic as shall secure the direct application of the funds which will be liberally supplied to the purposes contemplated by the donors. No doubt these arrangements will be made, and the American public may feel assured that its generous contributions will be distributed among those who need them most, not only in Paris but in the provincial cities and districts which have been peculiarly exposed to the horrible trials and ravages of war.

A CHANCE FOR OUR NATIONAL GUARD.—The proposed military carnival at Washington will afford a fine opportunity for the militia of the different States to show to the *élite* of the capital and to the keen soldier's eye of General Sherman, who is to review them, how they compare together in discipline, equipments and soldierly bearing. Our own N. Y. S. N. G. will, of course, be there in full feather—and we know what that is. The sentimental Seventh, the steady Eighth, the picturesque Seventy-first and the fuzzy Ninth will, no doubt, put in an appearance and make the country regiments stare.

Congress Yesterday—The Air Line Railroad Bill—Free Ships—Pacific Railroads—Woman Suffrage—Aid for the Belligerents.

The opponents of the Air Line Railroad bill in the House resorted yesterday to the same sort of obstructive policy which they had adopted on the previous Monday to consume the morning hour, which is the only time on that day when that bill can be got at. They made dilatory motions, on which they demanded the yeas and nays, and in this way occupied the whole hour.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one authorizing the purchase and registration of foreign built iron ships, of not less than fifteen hundred tons burden, for twelve months, by citizens of the United States, instead of taxing the people to subsidize lines of steamers. The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. We do not see in it, however, any great promise of a restoration of our commerce. We have so completely abandoned the idea of competition with foreign steamship companies that the mere opportunity of buying vessels as cheaply as they do will hardly restore it to the position we should occupy. It is doubtful whether any mail steamship line can be sustained in competition with the English, French and German steamship lines without liberal subsidies. It will require both free ships and government aid for that purpose.

There were two Pacific Railroad propositions before the House yesterday. The first was to discharge the Committee on Public Lands from the consideration of the bill in relation to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to restore it to its place on the Speaker's table, where it would be in a position that it could be at least reached. The motion to suspend the rules for that purpose did not get the necessary two-thirds majority, the vote being 125 to 77. The next proposition was more fortunate. It was to take from the Speaker's table the Southern Pacific Railroad bill and refer it to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with leave to report at any time after the 15th of February. That motion was agreed to by 129 to 62. This places the bill in such a position as that, with proper management, it can be reported and passed by a simple majority. The votes on these bills were somewhat remarkable. Of all our city democratic Representatives only one, Mr. Cox, voted against the Union Pacific bill, while it received the votes of Brooks, Calkin, Fox, Morrissey and Wood. This will doubtless, astonish the constituents of these gentlemen, who are supposed to view these great railroad monopolies with no special favor. They did not, however, so strongly sustain the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. Only one of them, Mr. Calkin, voted for it. Three of them—Messrs. Cox, Fox and Morrissey—voted against it, while Messrs. Brooks and Wood simply dodged the vote. We do not exactly understand these votes of the democratic Representatives of New York city.

There was another effort in the House to get up an investigating committee in the matter of the colored West Point cadet, but the House seemed to concur in the suggestion of Mr. Eldridge, that that nigger had made fuss enough already, and declined to be involved in further trouble or expense about him.

The Senate concurrent resolution requesting the President to station a naval vessel at this port to receive and transport supplies to be contributed for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany was passed by the House, with amendments requiring vessels to be stationed for the like purpose at Boston and Philadelphia.

The strong-minded women made another fruitless attempt to capture the House in the guise of a resolution granting them the use of the hall to deliver addresses on their favorite hobby—the enfranchisement of women, as they call it. There were only forty-one members, however, whose politeness and gallantry got the better of their good sense, and among these we do not find the names of any of our city members or of any other democrats. The two colored members, Long and Rainey, rallied to the support of the ambitious ladies.

Notice was given by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee that he would move next Monday to pass the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote under the fifteenth amendment, and the evening session of Wednesday, the 15th inst., was set apart for other business of that committee. The day's session was prolonged by a call of the House, provoked by an attempt of the democrats to filibuster against the passage of the bill appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the Ku Klux investigating committee in the Senate.

The session of the Senate was principally consumed by the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce. Among the measures passed by it was the House bill for the appointment of a commissioner of fish and fisheries to inquire into the causes of the diminution of food fishes in the waters of the coasts and lakes of the United States, and to report a remedy therefor.

The Air Line Railroad bill came up for consideration, but no action was taken upon it.

FATHER KEEGAN, of Brooklyn, is evidently ambitious to become a second Peter the Hermit. He wants the Catholics here to shoulder their muskets and march on to Rome to rescue the Holy Father from the meshes of the Italian uniform. At a meeting in his church on Sunday night he said:—"If every man here were to take a musket on his shoulder and march away to Rome the government would not bother us. We could only say we were on the way to defend our Father." Very well. But who will be the first layman to accept the invitation of Father Keegan for the holy crusade?

THE LONG ISLAND FARMERS yesterday ventilated their grievances at a very large mass meeting in Jamaica. Among the best plans proposed for remedying the existing evils regarding the marked accommodations in this city and Brooklyn was the suggestion of Mr. Willetts, of Flushing, who favored purchasing a market site in each city. He offered to subscribe twenty thousand dollars for the purpose, and Orange Judd and several other gentlemen favoring the suggestion also offered to subscribe liberally. It is quite evident, outside of the personal inconvenience which

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the farmers themselves have to undergo in getting their produce to our city markets at present, that the consumers themselves are necessarily served with staler articles than they have a right to expect, simply because the farmers, in order to get a good place in the line, must leave their homes early one day, and gather their produce two days before it is presented in the market. It is a nightly wonder for the "owls" of newspaper life, who quit work at two and three o'clock in the morning, to see long lines of farmers' wagons extending up Fulton street from Washington Market, sometimes as far as Ann and William streets, all waiting their turns to dump their produce among the butchers and consumers in that miraculous mart.

Premier Gladstone's Interest in Ireland.

The special correspondence from Dublin which appears in our columns to-day goes to show that Premier Gladstone is losing his popularity among the Irish politicians in Ireland. Local faction appears to be becoming too powerful even for the broad statesmanship of the head of her Majesty's Cabinet. The State Church Reform bill of the last session of Parliament is likely to turn out merely in the shape of a very large "tub" thrown ineffectually to a very voracious "whale." Ireland takes her stand as a Roman Catholic country; the Irish in Ireland go for the Pope and his temporalities; they proclaim against the King of Italy and against his sympathizers. A defection of the Irish liberals and radicals in Parliament from Mr. Gladstone during the next legislative session will expose him, officially, almost "naked to his enemies" of the tory party, and when we come to consider that this same tory party is likely to tone down very considerably in its bearing toward the Irish Catholics, his ministerial situation will thus be made really critical. It may be said, indeed, that the Holy Father recruits his congregational forces in Great Britain largely from the ranks of the Derby aristocracy just now, and that Ireland generally sympathizes with the class which furnishes the most distinguished soldiers from the Church of Augustin.

In the meantime the social condition which exists in some of the rural districts of Ireland is wretched in the extreme. Agrarian agitation prevails generally. It is followed, as usual, by murderous outrage, so that, as will be seen by our special letter, it looks as if it matters little by what power the Green Isle is disciplined—by the priest or the policeman—so that it be disciplined to quiet and morality.

The Market Sales—A Chance for Light.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have hit upon a plan which may clear away a good deal of the obscurity which hangs about the proposed sale of the public market property. They intend to hold an open meeting on Thursday at two o'clock, to which they invite the attendance of everybody who considers himself interested in this subject. There may not be much important information elicited at the meeting. It may be that many of those who know most about the subject practically are men who are not competent to express their views in public. But there may be some good and useful suggestions presented for all that. At all events the idea is not a bad one to afford every one an opportunity to have his say. There is evidently a good deal of misapprehension about this sale of the public markets, and it were well to have the subject ventilated.

The trouble with many public reforms is that the parties who are most interested never pay any attention to the movement—never attempt to correct an evil, or suggest an improvement—until the work is accomplished, and after that their time comes for a magnificent growl, which they indulge in to their hearts' content. We hope that the proposition for a public discussion upon this subject of the market sales will bring together the men who are really interested in the public market system. All the public, of course, are interested in it; but the market men, butchers and general dealers, the producers of farm products and the property owners in vicinities where markets are likely to be constructed are sensitively alive to any change or changes which may take place under the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. We expect, therefore, to see all these claims represented at the open meeting on Thursday.

Funding the National Debt.

On and after the 6th of March next the Secretary of the Treasury will have an opportunity of testing the power given him to refund the national debt at a lower rate of interest. The progress of the experiment will be interesting to watch. The terms of the bill passed by Congress last year and slightly amended the present session are already known to our readers. Opinion in financial circles is greatly divided as to the success which will attend the operation. One impression is that with five-twenties worth less than par in gold the whole matter will flash in the pan. Other more sanguine adherents of the measure anticipate little or no difficulty about the gradual conversion of the old debt into the new. The great drawback will, however, prove to be the different rates of interest offered by the various issues of the new loan. The public mind will be confused by the relative merits of five per cents, four-and-a-half per cents and four per cents. Were the business to be done over again the proper way would be to make a uniform bond at four per cent, or even at three-sixty-five per cent. But the experiment is ready for trial, and let it be made. We are buying experience every day, and by and by shall have the requisite amount to get the financial question all straightened out.

THE STEAMSHIP HORNET.—Our special correspondent on board the steamship Hornet sends us very interesting details of the voyage of that vessel from Aspinwall to the coast of Cuba, and thence to Port-au-Prince. Much of the information goes to confirm the despatches received from our correspondent in Havana regarding the capture of her cargo and many of her passengers. The Hornet is now blockaded in Port-au-Prince by the Spanish paddlewheel steam frigate Isabel la Catolica, a heavy double-decked steamer, very fast and with powerful armament, capable of making short work of the Hornet should she seek to leave the neutral waters of Hayti. Thus far we cannot consider her late voyage a success.

THE FALLEN CAPITAL.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Acceptance of the Surrender by the Parisians.

Satisfaction and Relief on Every Countenance.

INTENSE FEELING AGAINST GAMBETTA.

Trochu's Unpopularity—Threats to Shoot Him.

Hostile Demonstrations Against German Officers.

Prisoners Exchanged and Arms Delivered.

PARIS STILL SUFFERING FROM HUNGER.

German Acknowledgments of Minister Washburne's Kindness.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, containing a report from the HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated February 3. After the surrender of the French capital the Paris writer obtained a special pass from the authorities inside the city and came out to Versailles on the 3d inst., returning the same night.

He gives the following account of affairs in Paris after the capitulation:—

PARISIAN RECEPTION OF THE SURRENDER.

Since the conclusion of the armistice great tranquillity has prevailed in Paris. A general expression of satisfaction and relief is apparent on the countenance of every man met with on the streets. On Sunday and Monday last (January 29 and 30) excited groups assembled in the Boulevards and the principal passages and arcades. The cause was the suppression of the nightly clubs, which led to many outdoor meetings, especially in the passage Jouffroy and the passage des Princes. On more than one occasion women addressed the crowds, inviting descents upon the Hotel de Ville and angrily inveighing against the men. These harangues, however, were generally received with apathy and indifference.

PILLAGING.

An attempt was made on Sunday morning, at the Salle Centrale and the Institute Universale, to pillage. The National Guard was called out and its members, instead of performing their duty and protecting property, availed themselves of the opportunity to fill their own pockets.

REVOLUTIONARY FIZZLES.

Since Monday night the decree suppressing political clubs has been annulled and the open air meetings have consequently ceased. Several proclamations, signed by obscure individuals, have appeared on the walls of Paris inciting the people to resistance to the government of National Defence and refusing to accept the armistice. Although generally read by pedestrians they have thus far been treated with utter indifference.

THE ELECTIONS—GAMBETTA IN DISFAVOR.

The universal topic of interest at the present moment is furnished by the elections, which take place on Sunday next. There is much discussion on the point whether the members of the acting Provisional government can be admitted as candidates. The election canvass is proceeding with feverish energy. The popular feeling against Gambetta is increasing intensely.

TROCHU.

While some civilians desire General Trochu to stand as a candidate that officer declines and wishes to return to his home in Brittany and retire altogether from public life. His unpopularity was never greater than it is at the present moment. Threats to shoot him are openly expressed.

THE DISARMED GARRISON.

The streets are constantly filled with disarmed Gardes Mobile and sailors. The latter retired from the forts with great reluctance. One of their officers, the commandant of Fort Montrouge, committed suicide rather than surrender to the Germans.

DESIROUS OF LEAVING.

Crowds of French peasants, who took refuge in Paris when the Germans advanced upon the city to besiege it, attend daily the bridge of Neuilly in the hope of passing the Prussian outposts. Thus far they have been without success. The French government has refused to give any but personal passes, which can only be obtained with great difficulty.

IN IGNORANCE.

The Parisians are under the impression that the Prussian troops are not to enter Paris at any time. They are still ignorant of the full terms of the capitulation, and believe that the guns in the forts are not to be taken away by their enemy.

PROVISIONS.

The price of provisions has not yet lowered. Out of 100,000 horses originally in Paris the number of 66,000 have been killed for food. Three thousand omnibus horses which were taken by a requisition from the government immediately before the surrender have been returned to the company. The cabs in the city have entirely disappeared from the streets.

ANIMOSITY TO GERMANS.

The women of Belleville and La Villette express themselves in terms of great exasperation against the Germans. On Monday afternoon, at about three o'clock, three Prussian officers on horseback presented themselves at the Porte Chapelle. A crowd immediately collected around them, and on a boy picking up a stone with the evident purpose of throwing it at the obnoxious visitors, one of the Prussian officers drew a revolver and seemed ready to use it. The officer of the French guard at the gate, not having received special orders, hesitated how to act. Luckily bloodshed was prevented by the action of the Prussians who retired at a footpace for a few yards, when they galloped off. No doubt it would be highly dangerous for isolated Germans, in small parties, to be seen on the streets of the capital in the present temper of the masses.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

Nine hundred and fourteen Germans, the total number taken prisoners by the French in the environs of Paris during the siege, will be exchanged on Tuesday morning at Creteil for an equal number of French prisoners.

DELIVERING ARMS.

The delivery of the French arms has commenced at Sevran and is proceeding rapidly, in consequence of article 9 of the armistice convention, providing for their delivery before the revictualling of Paris.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The exchange of wounded prisoners is proceeding to-day at the gates of Versailles.

During the siege of Paris there were only five suicides, among whom were two soldiers and one woman.

The statues and façades of the Hotel de Ville were much damaged by the Sunday riot.

Inspector General Indes, of the English army, carrying provisions for the relief of the French, entered the city yesterday.

Gold is rising daily.

The Parisians expected a heavier money imposition on the city than the Prussians have made.

The captured works are assuming an appearance of order and cleanliness characteristic of Prussian administration.

Minister Washburne's Kindness to Germans During the Siege—An Acknowledgment.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that—

The Cologne *Gazette* acknowledges, in glowing terms, the fact that United States Minister Washburne has during the siege of Paris given needed succor to seventeen hundred Germans.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

NO CONDITIONS DISCUSSED YET.

Opinion of an Orleanist Journalist.

The Orleans Family the Only Hope of France.

English Proposition to Mediate in the Interest of Peace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD that the official journal of Paris says that no conditions of peace have as yet been discussed between the German and French authorities.

AN ORLEANIST JOURNALIST'S OPINION.

A Paris letter of Wednesday says that M. Lemoinne, in an article published in the *Débats*, writes that the republic is a failure, and that the Orleans family is the only hope of France.

ENGLAND AS A MEDIATOR.

The *Times* of to-day contains a despatch from Berlin, which says that previous to the capitulation of Paris the government of England suggested to the Powers the expediency of taking action in the interest of peace, and recommended the granting of lenient terms to France. To facilitate the requisite negotiations, the Powers were asked to give such instructions to their representatives in the London Conference as would enable them to take action on the whole subject.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Progress of the Plenipotentiaries Towards a Peaceful Conclusion.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6, 1871.

The *Indépendance Belge* newspaper publishes despatches from London to-day relative to the progress of the European Congress on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and then adds, editorially, that "the essential points of the Black Sea question have been already arranged by the Conference."

The Prussian Report of an Arrangement.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, 1871.

I am enabled to report by cable to the HERALD that it is believed in well informed political circles here to-day that the London Conference has accomplished its work and that the members will dissolve the session at an early day.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says it can confirm the report that all material questions before the London Conference have been arranged.

THE VICTOR'S RETURN.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

The Emperor William to Leave for Berlin on the 4th of March.

He is to Remain at the Tuileries Five Days.

Proposed Triumphal March of the Germans Through Paris.

ROUTE OF THE VICTORIOUS ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles. Your correspondent writes:—

THE EMPEROR'S MOVEMENTS.

Arrangements have been made for the return of the Emperor of Germany to Berlin by the 8th of March. The latest reports state that his Majesty will leave Versailles on the 4th and pass through Minden and Madgeburg on his way to the Prussian capital.

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

It is probable that the Emperor William will remain at the Tuileries for five days, while the whole German army of investment marches through the Arc de Triomphe, Avenue Impératrice, Rue Rivoli, to St. Antoine. The Germans will simply pass through Paris. Either side of the route will be cleared of the inhabitants and occupied by the German troops.

GENERAL REPORTS.

HENRI ROCHEFORT TURNS UP AGAIN.

He Announces a New Paper Advocating Regicide.

Cause of the Failure of Bourbaki's Campaign.

Suffering of French Soldiers in Switzerland.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

My advices from Paris for the NEW YORK HERALD are to the effect that M. Henri Rochefort announces the forthcoming issue of a newpaper, entitled the *Mot d'Ordre*, which will advocate regicide.

CAUSE OF BOURBAKI'S FAILURE.

A Brussels despatch, dated yesterday, states that the *Indépendance Belge* has a letter from Lyons which says that one cause of the failure of Bourbaki's campaign was the absconding of an army contractor with a large sum of money. The same letter says General Keller, now at Lyons, will probably take command of the Alsace region.

THE FRENCH IN SWITZERLAND.

A despatch from Berne, dated on the 4th inst., reports that there are now 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland. The men are very badly clad, and the Swiss government has asked the French authorities to send clothing for their use. The Germans continued hostilities on the 2d and 3d inst. There are 200 wounded French soldiers in hospital at Neuenburg, Baden.

LUXEMBOURG NEUTRALITY.

Interruption of Relations with the French Republic—Careful of Complications with Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I have advices by telegram from Luxembourg, dated in the territory of the Duchy this morning, which report for the HERALD the fact that the government of the Grand Duke endeavors to maintain its neutrality between the French and Prussian belligerents with the most anxious vigilance.

The despatches report that the executive of the Grand Duchy has withdrawn the exequatur of the French Vice Consul in consequence of his having tampered with the French prisoners interred within the neutral territory.

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR.

No Remonstrance Against Prussian Spoliation in France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, 1871.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* newspaper, speaking in semi-official language, denies that the Czar Alexander has written to the Emperor William of Germany counselling moderation in dealing with "vanquished France."

OHIO INTELLIGENCE.

Shocking Death of a Young Girl—Cincinnati Presbyterianism Disturbed—Sunday Reading Room for Young Women.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6, 1871.

On Saturday morning Martha Kreinzenhosser, seventeen years of age, employed in Beckett & Laurie's paper mill, Hamilton, Ohio, fell through a trap door on the third floor into the hopper, used for grinding rags, and before the mill could be stopped was literally torn to pieces.

Considerable interest has been produced among religious circles from the opening of the Young Women's Library, on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. William F. Evans, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, took ground against it in the pulpit, and to-day the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of this city adopted a paper deploring the prevalence of Sabbath desecration here and declaring that public travel, pleasure excursions, the traffic in intoxicating liquors and the sale of newspapers on Sunday was demoralizing in a high degree. They express anxiety concerning the disposition to promote facilities for secular reading by opening the public reading rooms on Sunday, and entreat the members of the libraries not to embrace the privileges thus extended. They favor, also, the establishment of a religious reading room. The meeting was a large one, with but one dissenting voice.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

GERMAN OFFICIAL DECLARATION

Gambetta's Decree a Violation of the Armistice Convention.

An Arbitrarily Constituted Body Not a Free Assembly.

The Adjournment of the Elections Suggested.

Names of Candidates in Various Parts of Paris.

Red Republican Fizzle in Bordeaux.

More Protests Against the Disqualifying Decrees.

RESIGNATION OF JULES FAVRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

A despatch from Versailles, dated on yesterday, enables me to give the following German official statement to the NEW YORK HERALD:—

M. GAMBETTA'S DECREE AND THE ASSEMBLY.

The duality of the French government will apparently lead the administration at Bordeaux to a non-observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The convention only looked to negotiations for a free Assembly, and an arbitrarily constituted body under the dictation of M. Gambetta is not entitled to such a title. M. Favre has informed Count von Bismarck that he will rescind the decrees issued by M. Gambetta. The confusion is, however, probably only removable by the adjournment of the elections.

The Paris Elections Postponed—A Poor Demonstration for Gambetta—Candidates for the Assembly in Paris—Provincial Aspirants—Cremieux Gone to Paris—More Protests—Resignation of Favre.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I have received information for the NEW YORK HERALD to the effect that the elections in Paris are postponed until the 8th inst.

AN UNIMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF GAMBETTA.

The demonstration to-day (February 5) in favor of the Bordeaux government and its decree disqualifying office holders under the empire from election to the National Assembly was of a quite unimportant character. The procession consisted of about seven hundred persons, and was headed by a Garibaldian colonel named Middleton. The rest of the crowd in the streets were mere spectators. The Prefect of Bordeaux received the deputation, and M. Gambetta being engrossed by public duties the Prefect read the following declaration from M. Gambetta on behalf of the Bordeaux delegation:—

"Faithful to the programme of the nation and of freedom to arms as well as to the ballot boxes, we are now occupied in council of war, deliberating upon the means of profiting by the armistice."

CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF PARIS.

A Brussels despatch of to-day's date states that the *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following list of candidates for the constituent Assembly, named in Paris on Wednesday of last week:—Jules Favre, Isaac Adolphe Crémieux, Alexandre Glais-Bizoin, Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, Jules Simon, Pierre Clement Eugene Pelleton, Emanuel Arago, Louis Antoine Garnier Pages, Jules Ferry, Henri Rochefort, Admiral Saisset, Admiral de la Roncier de Noury, Admiral Pothouan.

CANDIDATES IN THE PROVINCES.

The following named persons have been put in nomination from other parts of France:—MM. Faustin, Liiiie, Lifionde, Berthelot, Thiers and other well-known financiers; Alphonse Rothschild, Jacques Mallet, Antoine Emile Solacroup, M. Pierrad and Francois Clement Sauvage, prominent civil engineers, and John Emile Lemoinne, of the *Débats*; Claudius Hebrard, Louis Marcein Carne, Bon-Louis-Henri Martin, and MM. Desmarets, Vacheal and Lochin, journalists.

CREMIEUX GONE TO PARIS.

A Bordeaux despatch of to-day's date reports that M. Cremieux, one of the Delegate Ministers in the provinces, left that city last night for Paris. He has gone there for the purpose of reconciling the differences between the Paris and Bordeaux governments on the subject of Gambetta's decree of disfranchisement of imperialists.

MORE PROTESTS.

A number of the journals of the North of France denounce the recent decrees by M. Gambetta and urge that the country needs and desires peace.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN PARIS—FAVRE RESIGNED.

Paris letters of the 3d inst. state that M. Dorian has assumed the portfolio of Public Works temporarily during the absence of M. Magnin, and that M. Ferdinand Herold succeeds Jules Favre, who has tendered his resignation.

THE LATEST NEWS.

General Beauregard to Take the Field in France.

Many Confederate Officers Awaiting Orders.

Explanation of Jules Favre's Resignation.

He Still Remains Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6—Evening.

The *Standard* is informed that General Beauregard has notified a large number of confederate officers to be ready to come to France, in case hostilities should be resumed, and that many are now in London awaiting orders.

GONE TO PARIS.

The Burgomaster of Brussels has gone to Paris.

FAVRE'S RESIGNATION.

Jules Favre has resigned the Ministry of the Interior, but will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs.

EUROPEAN WAR IDEAS.

Visions of "Fields of the Dead" in the East and in the West.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Feb. 6, 1871.

The public mind remains agitated with war reports and rumors of coming wars.

The *Wochenschrift* confidently predicts "a Turkish war in the spring and another war between England and the United States next autum."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Return of the Lower California Emigrants—The Country a Desert Waste—More Robbers Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6, 1871.

The schooner Newton Booth has returned from Magdalena Bay with the crew of the wrecked whaler Massachusetts.

The emigrants returning from Magdalena Bay, Lower California, threaten to prosecute the company's agent for leading them into the expedition by false pretences. Some of them penetrated the country ninety miles without seeing a bird, animal or acre of cultivated land.

J. F. Wythe, one of the robbers of the mail car on the Pacific Railroad at Alta two weeks since, was arrested at Truckee and is now on his way here for trial.

Cassimer Winters, a dealer in corks, hops, &c., shot himself through the heart Saturday. Losses outside of his business is supposed to have been the cause.

BALL OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD TWEED ASSOCIATION.

The annual ball of the William M. Tweed Fifteenth Ward Association took place at the Metropolitan Hotel last night. The magnificent ballroom was splendidly decorated and festooned with evergreens and choice and costly flowers. On the floor were elegantly attired ladies in every conceivable style of *chateline* from Marie Antoinette to the modern *monstrosity*. Powder and diamonds were in profusion there; gentlemen gotten up in the most excruciating nicety of dress. Among the most prominent were noticeable J. W. Fowler, Thomas M. Brennan, Algernon S. Sullivan, M. J. McKenna, James E. Daniels and Captain Henry Hedden. To particularize the ladies where all were beautiful would be bad taste and so we leave it. On the opening of the ball a statue of William M. Tweed was unveiled, when Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan made an appropriate address.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 7.

1870—Henri Rochefort arrested in Paris; his partisans erected barricades and committed other riotous demonstrations.
1849—Yankee Sullivan and Tom Hyer fought in Kent county, Md.
1814—The allied Russians and Prussians defeated the French at Bar-sur-Aube, France.
1812—Charles Dickens born.
1807—The French defeated the Russians in the battle of Eylau, Prussia.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock, noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume,
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
Sold by druggists and at 517 Broadway.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 516 Canal, 154 Chatham.

An Elegant Hair Dressing.—Chemical Analysis has proved CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to contain the only substance in the vegetable world known for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth. Sold by druggists, hair dressing and fancy goods houses.

A.—Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try the Troches, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cloverine Cleans Articles of Ladies' Dress splendidly; gloves, furs, laces, velvets, &c. Leaves a delightful odor upon the goods.

Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Chilblains Are cured by GILES' SUNFLOWER CREAM. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot 150 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Enlarged Joints, Bunions, Corns and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Eureka Mineral Water.—Saratoga Springs, superior to all others in Dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. R. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Giles' Sun Flower Cream Cures all Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Pimples, Piles, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depot, WILLIAM M. GILES, 150 6th av., corner 13th st.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Pluck Never Secures Luck if One Uses His [illegible] A Phrenological Examination at 389 Broadway will tell each man how to win.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Sherries, Pale and Dry, Golden and Fruity, &c., &c. **Burgundies,** Nuits, Chambertin, Clos de Vougeot, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

Whitman's Jujubes for the Throat—They Are [illegible] sold at HUDNUT'S and other leading druggists. [illegible] a box.

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THE COURTS.

The Criminal Calendar in the United States District Court—Violations of the Internal Revenue Law—Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money—Alleged Bank Forgery Case—Business in the Court of General Sessions—Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Jury Calendar.

This morning Judge Blatchford will call the jury calendar, when days will be fixed for the hearing of cases.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Not Cancelling Used Revenue Stamps.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. Owen Keenan.—The defendant is charged with having neglected to cancel revenue stamps used on whiskey barrels, and which barrels, it was claimed by the government, were found in the possession of the defendant with the stamps not obliterated upon them.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell, counsel for defendant, moved to postpone the examination on the ground that he was ill, and had only just been retained in the case.

The Commissioner adjourned the case to the 16th inst.

Charge of Selling Tobacco Illegally Stamped.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Joseph Scheider, Edward Scheider and Albert Scheider.—The defendants, who are tobacco merchants in the Bowery, are charged with having sent out tobacco from their establishment without being properly stamped; also with having used stamps which had been used before; and also with having neglected to make daily entries in their books. The facts have been already published in the HERALD. Yesterday Mr. Sedgwick, counsel for the defendants, made a motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the evidence for the prosecution was wholly unreliable. Mr. Davies, United States Assistant District Attorney, replied; after which the Commissioner stated that he would decide the matter on Wednesday (to-morrow.)

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

The United States vs. John Renken.—The defendant is charged with having passed a twenty dollar counterfeit bill on John Cline, of Ludlow street. He was held in default of $1,000 bail for examination.

Charles Lewis, who had been accused of passing a twenty dollar counterfeit bill on John P. Seninger, 353 Broome street, was discharged, there being no evidence to support the charge.

The examination of John P. Boyle, 44 Broadway, who had been charged with having used revenue stamps on whiskey barrels, which stamps, it was alleged, had been used before, was set down for yesterday at twelve o'clock. At that hour the representative of the District Attorney appeared and consented to the discharge of the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Sutherland.

David Burrell vs. George Raphael.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs. Plaintiff to abide event of action.

Edward N. Bigley et al. vs. Catharine Bayley et al.—Report confirmed and order made.

Foster et al. vs. Townsend Manufacturing Company.—Motion granted; order to be settled on a notice in both motions.

In the Matter of the Petition of Mathew Byle.—Order granted.

Badger et al. vs T. L. Lee.—Motion granted.

Home Life Insurance Company vs. Empire Fire Extinguishing Company.—Motion denied, without costs.

Badger et al. vs. Lee.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs to the defendant, to abide event of action.

Judge Barnard on Divorce Suits.

His Honor Judge Barnard announced in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday morning that hereafter he should grant no references in divorce suits, but hear the evidence in open court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Steam Engines for the City of Detroit Water Commissioners.

Before Judge Jones.

The Board of Water Commissioners in the City of Detroit vs. Charles S. Burr and Charles W. Johns.—This is an action to recover $60,000 on a contract by Messrs. Dickerson & Sickles with plaintiffs to build two engines, with all their appurtenances, to be used in introducing water into Detroit. The case has been tried once before, the damages claimed being for alleged non-fulfilment of contract. The taking of testimony commenced yesterday and promises to last several days.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Preparing for the Month's Work.

Before Judge Sutherland.

This court met yesterday, it being the opening day of the February term. The Judge briefly charged the Grand Jury upon the ordinary statutory points, and then the court adjourned till Wednesday, when the criminal calendar will be taken up.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Alleged Bank Forgery Case.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

James F. White vs. Daniel M. Sweeny and Others.—In the fall of 1868 checks were transferred by a third party to the defendants in the usual manner of business. These checks were drawn, respectively, to the order of plaintiff for $214 and $401, and purported to be endorsed by him. They were accepted by defendants as genuine and lodged in the Park Bank, through which they were collected from the banks on which they were drawn. Plaintiff now sues defendants for the amount of the checks and claims that they applied them to their own use. Defendants set up, that as a matter of law, they could not have converted the checks, because they were never received from plaintiff, but were received in the usual routine of business, and that they are innocent holders; that no demand was made on them before the action was brought, and that if they be liable to the plaintiff they are also liable to the Park Bank.

Counsel for defendants agreed that as the matter was a pure question of law the Court should direct a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the General Term, which was accordingly done, for the sum of $697 52.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The February term of this court opened yesterday morning, the Recorder presiding. The Grand Jury were empanelled and sworn. In consequence of another Grand Jury being in session his Honor stated that he would deliver his charge this (Tuesday) morning.

SENTENCED.

Eugene Dousch pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. On the night of the 19th of December he effected an entrance into the premises of John Kaiser, 62 Sheriff street, and stole thirteen live pigeons, worth twenty-five dollars.

John Hill was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing clothing and a silver watch and chain worth twenty-five dollars from the room occupied by Adolph Samelsohn, on the 11th of January. Half an hour afterward he and his confederate, John Dougherty, were arrested, with the clothing upon their persons. Hill was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Dougherty will be sentenced on Friday.

DISCHARGED.

Mr. Howe appeared for Alexander Gibbs and Henry Granger, who were indicted for robbery, and urged their discharge, [illegible] there was nothing in the case. Assistant District Attorney Fellows confirmed Mr. Howe's statement and the Recorder discharged the defendants.

Jennie De Forest and George Brown, who were indicted for stealing from Edward [illegible] on the [illegible] of December $160, in a disreputable [illegible] Thirteenth street, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The complainant wished to withdraw the charge, as he deemed the evidence against the prisoners rather "shaky," but his Honor refused to permit him to do so. He took a minor plea, with the understanding that judgment would be suspended in order to secure their good behavior in the future. Mr. Howe, their counsel, advised them to put in the plea and the Recorder discharged them.

The court then adjourned.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Michael Kennedy, rape; Same vs. John Smith, robbery; Same vs. William Starr, perjury; Same vs. Diedrich Klimyer and Joseph Hepler, burglary; Same vs. Sebastian Fein and Henry Starkey, burglary; Same vs. John Franklin, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Edward B. Day, forgery; Same vs. Same, embezzlement; Same vs. John Dunn, grand larceny; Same vs. John McGuire, grand larceny; Same vs. Cale Gnujon, grand larceny; Same vs. Richard Rice, grand larceny; Same vs. Henry Pentsal, grand larceny; Same vs. John J. Looney and Eliza Kane, larceny from the person; Same vs. Michael Fitzgerald, larceny from the person; Same vs. Edward Deary and John J. Casey, larceny from the person.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. Opens at half-past ten A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Circuit calendar.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Nos. 357, 141, 311, 27, 31, 2709, 235, 61, 34, 35, 259, 259½, 1, 39, 41, 51, 57, 59, 73¼, 75. Part 2.—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 260, 18½, 970¼, 236, 34, 1698, 504¼, 522¼, 178, 180, 180½, 186, 188, 194, 198, 198¼, 200, 202, 204, 206.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 21, 44, 56, 63, 74, 112, 117.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 73, 275, 447, 271, 22, 353, 313, 391, 351, 219, 117, 417, 421, 329, 427. Part 2.—Held by Judge Jones.—Nos. 570, 140, 506, 1172, 512, 350, 320, 316, 322, 356, 610, 614, 616, 618, 620.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 505, 501, 509, 498, 526, 529, 530, 532, 583, 533¼, 634, 534¼, 535, 536, 537. Part 2.—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 49, 525, 538, 533, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 551, 552, 554.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 4976, 4580, 4904, 4565, 5256, 4830, 4843, 4919, 4933, 4934, 4158, 4367, 4978, 4970, 4971. Part 2.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 4239, 4869, 4316, 4921, 4948, 4970, 4716, 4727, 4871, 4909, 4732, 4963, 4000, 4932, 4941, 4957, 4974, 4953.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Grand Street Railroad Row.

Before Judge Pratt.

Judge Pratt yesterday rendered a decision in this case, vacating the order postponing the new election for directors of the company. The last election was set aside on the ground of illegality, and a new election was ordered. The charge is that the bondholders desired to have the new election postponed, as they had caused to be introduced into the Legislature a bill transferring the right of electing the directors from the stockholders to themselves. The election was ordered for yesterday.

CITY COURT.

An Old Case—Action Against Ex-Sheriff McNamee.

Before Judge McCue.

Isabella Gill vs. John McNamee and Others.—In 1866 the plaintiff brought suit to recover $25,000 for the seizure of the stock and fixtures of the dry goods store known as the "Surprise," at No. 551 Fulton avenue. The defendant, McNamee, was then Sheriff of Kings county, and made the seizure under an attachment against Andrew Gill, plaintiff's husband. Plaintiff, however, claimed that the property belonged to her. The defence was that Mr. Gill owned the property and transferred it to his wife to defraud his creditors.

On the first trial the jury found for plaintiff for $15,875, and subsequently judgment was entered for $16,727. The case was taken to the General Term, and then to the Court of Appeals, which latter tribunal reversed the decision of the General Term denying a new trial. The case came up yesterday for a second trial and is still on.

A Lawyer Gets His Fees.

Rosina Fleig vs. Beatro Fleig.—Rosina employed a lawyer to bring a suit against her husband for a limited divorce, but afterwards withdrew the suit and declined to proceed. The lawyer applied to the court on Saturday for an order requiring the husband to pay him $250 counsel fees. Yesterday Judge McCue allowed him fifty dollars, and fixed the costs at twenty dollars.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Grand Jury.

Before Judge Troy and Associate Justices.

At the opening of the court yesterday a Grand Jury was empanelled and sworn in. Judge Troy charged the Grand Jury briefly, after which they retired to their duties. The court then adjourned for the day.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Robbing a Jewelry Store—The Burglars Captured and Held for Examination.

About nine o'clock Sunday night three burglars entered the jewelry store of Christian Grieshaber, No. 107 Clinton street, and carried off from twenty-five to thirty dollars' worth of jewelry, eyeglasses, &c. Mr. Grieshaber, who

LIVES IN APARTMENTS

on the first floor above his shop, has always been in the habit of winding up his clocks every night before retiring, and last night he, accompanied by his son, took a lamp and started to go down stairs for that purpose, when, upon descending near the foot of the stairs, he

HEARD THE FRONT DOOR OPEN

and some one run out. Not having anything about him with which he could defend himself he stopped still and began debating with himself what he had best do, when his son, who was a little in advance, called out that

THE BACK DOOR WAS OPEN TOO.

At this moment a man ran from the back room, past the stairs into the store and out through the front door, closely followed by another man who did not appear to be in any great hurry, as he stopped upon coming to the foot of the stairs and looked up into Mr. Grieshaber's face a moment and then passed on out. Mr. Grieshaber then went down to the store and began looking about to see

WHAT HAD BEEN TAKEN.

He found several drawers broken open and their contents thrown out on the floor, and missed various articles of little value from the show case. All his valuable jewelry, watches and the like, were securely locked up in the safe, else the thieves would have

MADE A GOOD HAUL.

Mr. Grieshaber went out and found a roundsman, to whom he related what had taken place, and asked him what he had best do. The roundsman told him to go home and say nothing about it and he would soon have it all fixed. He then went to the Thirteenth precinct station house and reported to the sergeant, who sent detective Walker to look up the case.

Walker went to the store and saw Mr. Grieshaber, who gave him as many particulars as possible, but nothing really of any importance that would lead to the detection of the burglars. Walker, however, suspected a negro by the name of Thomas Hicks, whom he knew to be a most notoriously bad character, and, accordingly, at once set himself to work to

"SCOOP HIM IN."

This was about half-past nine or a quarter to ten, and by one o'clock in morning he had captured Hicks and one of the other parties, upon both of whom he found some of the stolen articles. They at once acknowledged that

THEY HAD "CRACKED" THE PLACE,

and Hicks said that the third party—the one who stopped at the foot of the stairs and looked Mr. Grieshaber in the face as he was going out—had been placed at the stairway,

ARMED WITH A HUGE CHISEL,

the same they had used to force open the front door upon entering, for the purpose of "cooking" any one who might attempt to slip quietly down stairs and capture them. Officer Walker arraigned his prisoners before Judge Ledwith, who committed them in default of bail.

A RIVER THIEF ARRESTED IN THE ACT.

As Captain Juan R. Paltro, of the Portuguese bark Marranna III., now lying at pier 45 East river, was walking up and down the wharf alongside of his ship yesterday morning, he noticed a "fair-haired youth" of about seventeen summers, named John McCann, entering his cabin. From the sly,

CAT-LIKE MOVEMENTS

of the boy, who evidently thought he was wholly unobserved, the captain felt sure he meant no good to him or to anything he might have lying around loose, and so he determined to investigate matters a little. Accordingly he went on board and, stepping as lightly as possible, he crept up to the cabin window and,

PREPARED TO "TAKE AN OBSERVATION."

Opening with as little noise as possible the shutter he peered in, and there beheld the young rogue in the act of tying up a large bundle of clothes. The captain at once rushed in upon him and, seizing him by the throat, demanded to know what business he had there. The boy, who was

FRIGHTENED NEARLY TO DEATH,

acknowledged that he had come there for the purpose of stealing, if possible, a suit of clothes, as his own were very thin and he [illegible] for [illegible] and refused longer to [illegible] his [illegible] from the biting frost. He did not, however, say anything about the captain's gold watch and chain, worth $[illegible], which he had in his coat pocket, and which the owner soon relieved him of. Captain [illegible] [illegible] an officer who chanced to be passing [illegible] requested him to convey the rascally John into the august presence of Judge Ledwith. Arraigned there [illegible] John McCann was soon placed in durance vile, in default of $1,000 bail.

ALTERING A CHECK.

The next and last case of any import [illegible] was [illegible] no case at all, as the complainant [illegible] to prosecute. The circumstances of the case, [illegible] are as follows:—Last Saturday, a young man, named Arnott [illegible], of very [illegible] [illegible] and manners, walked into the Fifth National Bank and, stepping up to the paying teller's desk, presented a check for $1,112 50, drawn on the Bull's Head Bank, "payable to the bearer," and signed by George [illegible]. The teller looked at the check a moment and then [illegible] to lay it down on his desk, when, greatly to his surprise, it

WOULDN'T BE LAID DOWN,

but persisted in [illegible] tendency to his fingers. He [illegible] begin to [illegible] a rat," and, upon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he found he detected [illegible] [illegible] in the figures from what they had previously been. He immediately had the [illegible] arrested, after which, upon making a thorough examination, he discovered the original amount [illegible] was only

FORTY-SIX DOLLARS, INSTEAD OF $1,112 50.

When Arnott was arraigned before the Judge a gentleman named Richard [illegible] one [illegible] of the [illegible]

of the bank where the check was presented, stepped up and said he was requested by the president of the bank to say that he would not make a complaint against Mr. Nash, as he was convinced that he was but a tool in the hands of other parties. Nash himself says that he was sitting in the Irving House when a gentleman came up and requested him to cash the check. He told him he could not do it, as he did not have so much money "about him." The gentleman then prevailed upon him to take it over to the bank and get it cashed for him, as he was very busy and wanted to see a party who was just at that moment in the house. The case was discharged.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN STATE COURTS.

Taking Care of an Estate.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The Bowne estate, consisting of a large amount of real estate in Brooklyn, this city and Westchester county, is proving an expensive one to manage, now that it is in the courts. About a year ago Mr. James M. Sweeny was appointed receiver of the estate by Judge Cardozo. He kept the place about a year, paying a lawyer $3,500 for services and the same sum to collectors of the rents. Recently Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis was appointed a referee, and, among other things, reported $5,000 to be paid to Mr. Sweeny. This report was excepted to, and Judge Sutherland yesterday rendered the following decision in the case, sustaining the report of the referee:—

DECISION.

Considering the nature, situation and value of the property which passed temporarily under the trust, care, custody and management of the receiver, the amount of the bond given by him for the due execution of his duties as receiver and the responsibility incurred by him in the execution of such duties and especially considering that there was and is no exception by any one to the allowance by the referee of the charge of $3,500 as actually paid by him to his counsel, from which I can only infer that all parties conceded that there were many difficult and extraordinary questions connected with the due execution of the receiver's trust and duties, I cannot say that the amount allowed by the referee for the receiver's services was so unreasonably large as to call upon me to revise or modify the amount so allowed. The report of the referee is therefore confirmed, and the exception of the report as to or in respect of the amount so allowed by the referee to the receiver for his services, annulled without costs to either party or any one on this motion. Of course this decision is made on the assumption that the statute regulating the commissions of executors, &c., does not control or fix the amount to be allowed the receiver for his services, or was conceded by the counsel for the excepting party on the argument.

That Forty-second Street Railroad Depot.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The following decision was given yesterday morning by Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, in regard to the motion for a stay of proceedings upon an appeal in the case of the new Harlem Railroad depot in Forty-second street. After the appointment of the Commissioners of Appraisement by Judge Cardozo, it will be remembered that Mr. A. L. Kipp, one of the owners, appealed from an interlocutive order. Counsel for the railroad company insisted on this appeal being argued at the General Term, while Mr. Kipp's lawyer wished no argument until his final appeal from the decision of the Commissioners. The motion to this effect, it will be seen, was denied:—

DECISION.

While I doubt my power regularly to make the order asked for, yet I would say that, assuming that I had the power, I cannot see how Mr. Kipp can possibly be injured by my declining to exercise it. I construe Judge Cardozo's order as staying all proceedings on or under the confirmation of any confirmation of the report of the commissioners until the determination of any then pending appeal (from his order appointing the commissioners) either in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. There is in the Albany *Law Journal* of February 4, 1871, page 96, the head note of a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, from which I infer that that court has recently decided to the effect that, in case the General Term should affirm Judge Cardozo's order appointing the commissioners in this matter, the Court of Appeals would hear and determine an appeal from the General Term order of affirmation without an inspection of any appeal from any order or judgment confirming the report of the commissioners, whether the commissioners had or had not yet made their report. The motion is therefore denied, but without costs, and of course without prejudice to any future motion to stay proceedings under or on any judgment or order which may be made confirming the report of the commissioners on any ground or grounds other than that a case was not made or presented for the appointment of the commissioners under the statute.

Important Trade Mark Decision Affecting Liquor Dealers.

Before Judge Monell.

An important decision was given yesterday by Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, in the suit brought by Martin R. Cook & Co. against George A. Starkweather & Co. for infringement of their *trade mark in Old Valley whiskey*. The trial, it will be remembered, took place last December, and occupied several days, and was largely attended by liquor dealers, regarding whose right in the matter of trade marks there has never before been held a trial of greater interest to them:—

THE DECISION.

This was of great length, but the following abstract embraces all the material points. The plaintiffs' brand consisted of five parts:—The letters A A A in an arc as the top of the design; a Maltese cross under the arc, the words "Old Valley Whiskey" in lines respectively convex, straight and concave under and with respect to the cross, all branded by burning into a barrel head; the whole head was then scraped and shellaced, and lastly a red rim was then painted around the edge of the head and covering the chime; the whole was then varnished. The defendants' design was exactly like the plaintiffs', except that where the former used three A's and a cross the latter used three X's and a crown. The plaintiffs obtained a preliminary injunction in August, at Special Term, to continue during the pendency of the cause. On the motion to dissolve the injunction the Court held that the plaintiffs were entitled to an exclusive right to the whole design—as a trade mark—including the red rims and fancy head, except the words "Old Valley Whiskey." This exception resulted from the fact that the plaintiffs had simply alleged that they were the owners of the brand, by purchase from G. A. Fellows & Co., Gordon, Fellows & Co., and Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, their predecessors in business. The defendants alleged that this name had been used long before any of these firms had adopted it, but they did not explain the circumstances. This motion was heard and decided upon affidavits solely, the plaintiffs having no opportunity to explain. The defendants, by thus presumptively establishing a prior use of the name, induced Judge Monell to allow them to continue to use the words "Old Valley Whiskey." On the trial on the merits the plaintiffs fully satisfied the Court not only that they were the owners of the whole design or device, but conclusively showed that the name had never been used by anybody prior to Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, except J. T. & W. H. Daly, who had originated it; that Gordon, Fellows & McMillan had purchased all Daly's rights in the premises and then prepared the fancy brand, combining this name "Old Valley Whiskey" as the important part of it. Thus the plaintiffs, through Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, were the owners of the whole thing. The defendants' work was intended to be an imitation of the plaintiffs', and, as such, to mislead and deceive the public and the patrons of the plaintiffs. It is well calculated to deceive them. It was not by accident that the coincidence of the two designs was effected. It must have been the intention of the defendants to make their device so close an imitation of the plaintiffs' that the purchasers would mistake one for the other, or otherwise they would not have adopted the painted rim, and had the words designating the commodity to be sold of the same size and appearance as those used by the plaintiffs. The slightest differences will not relieve the defendants. The rim and the characters branded into the head were to give expression to the plaintiffs as their trade mark. They are entitled to the exclusive use of the name "Old Valley Whiskey," as well as to the other distinctive features of the design. Judgment must be entered for the plaintiffs for a perpetual injunction and costs.

Judge Fullerton, G. R. Fulton and John L. Hill appeared for the plaintiffs, and J. M. Van Cott and William H. Van Cott for the defendants. The importance of the decision, as regards dealers, consists in the fact that any person who sells or keeps any of this whiskey under the spurious brand for sale, knowing these circumstances, is liable to indictment, and also to a penalty of $100 for each package.

A DISGUSTED MILITIAMAN.

Some Light on Recruiting for the New York State Militia—Getting as a Soldier Less Instead of More Than Was Bargained For.

[illegible] Kubricha about six [illegible] ago joined Company B, Fifty-fifth regiment, New York State Militia. He did not join in a fit of military ardor, and, furthermore, his [illegible] experience since has [illegible] [illegible] him with military life. Many others may sing, "I Love the Military," but not he. This state of facts and others of equal if not more interest was developed in a motion made yesterday before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, to vacate a mandamus ordering that Kubricha be discharged from the regiment. The mandamus was issued by Judge Brady and was directed to Colonel William Allen, commanding the regiment, and to Captain Swoboda [illegible], commanding Company B.

"Why does the man want to leave the regiment?" the Judge asked his counsel.

"He was swindled into enlisting in the first place."

"How so?"

"He was told that if he joined the regiment he would get his share of $16,000 owing by the city to the regiment."

"And he hasn't got this money promised him?"

"No."

"A mercenary soldier; he don't deserve much pity," continued the Judge.

"I don't think the Court has a right to interfere," interposed opposing counsel.

"The Court has the right," said the Judge. "Suppose the man was sick and couldn't do military duty and they insisted on keeping him."

"There is another reason," insisted the soldier's lawyer, "why his name should be stricken from the roll."

"Well, what is it?" asked the Judge.

"He is a subject of Austria."

"But all the men of the regiment will be leaving if this man is let off on these frivolous grounds," protested the opposing lawyer.

"Let the colonel, then, train alone," said the Judge. (Laughter.)

The motion was denied, the effect of which is to restore Kubrichta to the walks of civil life again.

ADMIRALTY.

Collision—The Case of the Steamers North Star and Ella Warley—Important Decision by Judge Woodruff.

On the 9th day of February, 1863, "in a smooth sea, a night not very dark and the wind light, with full opportunity to each to see and watch the light of the other, and when, in fact, each vessel was seen at such a distance from the other as would furnish ample opportunity for any emergency," the steamers Ella Warley, outward, and the North Star, inward bound, collided off the Jersey coast, near Long Branch, with the total loss of the former vessel and cargo. Of course the North Star did not come off scatheless and when the owners of the Ella Warley libelled the North Star the owners of the latter vessel, Cornelius Vanderbilt and others, in a cross libel, claimed heavy damages from the owners of the Ella Warley, William H. Reynolds and others. It is now seven years since the collision, but the case held its place on the docket of the District Court from term to term till finally adjudicated upon by Judge Blatchford about a year ago. The decision of the Court, after a protracted trial and a most exhaustive process of eliciting all the testimony that was possible by opposing counsel to get from the few witnesses who could throw any light upon the question at issue—which vessel was culpable for the collision—was that both vessels were equally negligent and equally culpable. Of course this decision pleased neither side and the consequence was an appeal to the Circuit Court in Admiralty, Judge Woodruff presiding. After going over the whole ground a second time counsel rested the case and yesterday Judge Woodruff rendered his decision, sustaining the decision of the court below, leaving the libellants in this cross suit in the same position they were at the start, and certainly as cross as two litigants who neither won nor lost could be.

THE CASE.

William H. Reynolds et al. vs. The Steamship North Star and Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. William H. Reynolds and others (cross libels).

DECISION.

Judge Woodruff deciding said:—The libellants in the first named cause are the owners of the steamship Ella Warley, and the libellants in the second cause are the owners of the steamship The North Star. Each seeks to recover damages caused by a collision between the two steamships on the evening of February 9, 1863. This collision occurred at sea off the coast of New Jersey, opposite or a little below Long Branch, some four miles from shore. The Ella Warley was on a voyage from New York to New Orleans, and the North Star on her voyage from Key West to New York. There is an irreconcileable conflict between the witnesses as to the facts in the case, and counsel on either side present strong cases in favor of either client. In such a case the witnesses, who are concerned in the management of the respective vessels, conscious that the serious consequences which ensued must be imputed to the fault of some of them, and feeling the heavy responsibility under which they acted, have a very strong motive to represent their conduct most favorably to themselves, and in some particulars that feeling has led to untruth, or has made the memory inaccurate. To whom, in particular, this is, in my judgment, applicable I shall leave to be inferred from my conclusions. The general rule of navigation is, that when two steamers are meeting each other on courses directly opposite each other, or on courses so nearly opposite as to involve danger of collision, it is the duty of each to port the helm and pass on the port side of each other. The general course of the vessels in question would suggest that they were meeting within the proper construction of that rule. As the Ella Warley, after she saw the North Star, starboarded her helm and attempted to pass the starboard side of the North Star, the effort on her behalf is to show that her position and her observations upon the position and course of the latter vessel were such as to withdraw her from the obligation of this rule and justify what she did. The testimony shows that the North Star, at six o'clock in the evening, was off Barnegat and five or six miles from the shore. From that place her course was taken "north by east half east, and that course was maintained until she saw the light of the Ella Warley, the intent being to steer on a direct course for the lightship, about seven miles off Sandy Hook. The Ella Warley left port in charge of a Sandy Hook pilot in the afternoon and proceeded down the bay. The pilot, on leaving, instructed the master to keep her on a southeast course for a quarter or half an hour, and that would carry her near the lightship, outside of all vessels bound in, and then he could shape his course as he pleased, or (as the master states the instructions) "Keep her southeast and it will clear you of everything." The testimony is that the Ella Warley did proceed on a southeast course to and a little beyond the lightship, and at eight o'clock took her course south half west and afterwards changed to south, shortly after which the North Star was reported. If these courses be assumed, it is true that the two vessels were not approaching each other on precisely the same line, but on two lines which converged to a point at or near the lightship, and varying only one point from each other. Was there any other indication of the position and course of these vessels? and, if so, what manœuvre on the part of either or both did it teach? The manœuvre actually made by each resulted in the collision. That is to say, that the North Star, after she saw the Ella Warley ported (conforming in that respect to the rule), went more to the eastward; the Ella Warley (departing from the rule) when she saw the North Star, went also to the eastward, and the collision followed. If at the moment of observation the Ella Warley was not to the eastward of the course of the North Star, and was to the eastward of a line drawn from the latter in the direction which corresponds with the Ella Warley's course reversed, then the North Star must be seen over the starboard bow of the Ella Warley and the Ella Warley must be seen over the port bow of the North Star. To my mind the weight of the evidence is preponderating that this was the actual relative position and course of the two vessels when each was seen by the other, which was at or very nearly the same time. It makes the witnesses on both sides not only harmonize, but corroborate each other. But the mismanagement on board the Ella Warley was not confined to the violation of the rule referred to. When the danger of collision became imminent her officer knew it, or he was so careless in his observations as not to see what became obvious. His failure to see the red or white light of the North Star countenances the last alternative. He ran his vessel at full speed to the destruction which was impending. He should have slowed his engine, stopped and backed. Even fault on the part of the North Star did not relieve him of that duty. On the other hand, the North Star ported and ran to starboard in obedience to the rule, and when the danger became imminent slowed, stopped and backed, as was her duty to do. My conviction of the fault of the Ella Warley is very decided.

CONCLUSIONS.

My conclusions hereupon are:—The vessels were approaching each other on a line or lines so nearly coincident that the rule requiring each to port the helm and pass to the right, if change was made, operated upon them. Before the Ella Warley had made the proper observations upon the lights of the North Star, and yet acting upon the idea that there was danger of collision if she held her course, she starboarded, in violation of the rule. The North Star ported at the proper time, and was justified in doing so. The Ella Warley was in fault in not seeing the lights on the North Star—red and white—which were visible, and observation of which would have enabled her to correct her first error. The Ella Warley was grossly at fault in not slowing, stopping and backing when the collision was imminent, and so averting or diminishing the injury. The North Star did what was proper in this respect, and all that was her duty to do. The North Star was in gross fault in not having her lights properly screened. This left her green light in view when it ought not to have been visible and contributed to mislead the Ella Warley—tended to confirm her in her error and prevent the discovery by her that she was wrong. If the Ella Warley had not starboarded in violation of the rule the collision would not have occurred. If the lights of the North Star had been properly screened the error of the Ella Warley would have been discovered, and the accident would not have happened. Under the influence of mutual fault loss has been suffered, which, under the law governing courts of admiralty, must be shared by both parties. Let a decree to this effect be entered.

Other Collision Decisions.

In the Case of William C. Purdy, Owner of the Schooner Mary Marthen.—This suit was brought in the United States District Court to recover damages sustained by a collision with the Steamboat City of New York. Judge Benedict found for the libellant for $20,578 71. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court. Judge Woodruff found that both vessels were equally in fault, and reversed the decision of the Court below and ordered a decree for a contribution of each vessel to the loss, each party bearing its own costs.

A like decree was also entered in the case of the steamboat James T. Brady against the steamer Albemarle, taken on appeal.

Oliver C. Wilson vs. The Steamship Laguna.—This was a collision case. Judgment for libellants for $2,320 93.

Hiram Benner vs. The Steamer Cambria.—Collision case. Decree of the Court below sustained; libel dismissed with costs.

A Salvage Decision.

The New York Submarine Wrecking Company vs. The Schooner J. Farlan.—In the United States District Court a suit was brought to recover salvage for getting the schooner off a shoal. Judge Blatchford held that an incorporated company could not claim as salvors, but that they were only entitled to whatever their services in such a case were reasonably worth. Judgment for libellant was given in $400. An appeal was subsequently taken to the United States Circuit Court, and yesterday Judge Woodruff sustained the decision of the Court below.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL AND WALL STREET.

How an Ohioan Played the Confidence Role and Became an Inmate of Ludlow Street Jail—Two Years' Incarceration in Jail and Two Years' Speculations in Wall Street at the Same Time—"How the Old Thing Worked."

There is, as anybody knows who knows anything about it, a good deal of mystery hedged about the subject of Wall street speculations. One of those mysteries is that there are those speculating here who desire and manage to keep the fact hidden. Each, of course, have their special reasons. Some do so because it may be interpreted as gambling, and thus ruin both their financial and moral credit. Others do so because if they make a strike here they don't want their creditors to know it and come pouncing down upon them like the hosts of Sennacherib. A case came up yesterday before Judge Barnard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, developing a curious instance of one of these guilty. A motion was made to punish Samuel Oppenheimer for contempt of court in refusing to answer the questions of a referee as to his property.

"Where is the man?" asked the Judge, in his usual quick nervous style of putting questions.

"In Ludlow street jail," answered the lawyer.

"What is he there for?"

"Swindling. He pretended to be a merchant in Massilon, Ohio, and came on here to buy goods for his store. Claiming to be rich and having a large bank account in a bank in Massilon, he bought goods here, and besides borrowed some $40,000 of various firms, giving checks for the same which were never paid."

"How long has he been in Ludlow street jail?"

"About two years."

"Do you think he has got any property?"

"Certainly."

"Singular he should remain in jail two years," continued the Judge.

"He makes money while in jail."

"How does he do that?" asked the Judge, still more astonished.

"Speculates."

"Speculates in whiskey, I suppose?" (Laughter.)

"Speculates in Wall street."

"But you said he was in jail."

"I know that; but the jailer brings him to Wall street."

"Oh, that's it, is it? An accommodating jailer, certainly. And so he refused to answer any questions of the referee?"

"Positively."

"I'll order a fine of $100, and if that don't bring him to terms I'll try some other method."

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Large Batch of Criminals Sentenced in the Essex County Courts.

Contrary to expectation a large batch of criminals were sentenced yesterday in the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions. It was announced some time ago that the sentences would not be pronounced till the 18th instant, but owing to the crowded state of the county jail the original intention was departed from. Henry and Ernest Wagner, alias the two Brunke Brothers, the particulars of whose curious case were recently printed in the HERALD, having plead guilty to a burglary in Caldwell township, were sentenced to serve five years each in the State Prison. It will be remembered that they were brought a few weeks ago from the State Prison, under a writ of habeas corpus, to answer the Caldwell affair. They were then undergoing a three years sentence for a burglary perpetrated at Hackensack. They are likewise believed to have been implicated in a series of burglaries in Hudson, Essex and Bergen counties. Abraham Jones, without exception the ugliest negro ever seen in the court, and Frances Jones, a rather interesting white girl, found guilty of shocking decency and morality with their free-love practices, called on the Jersey statute books fornication, were sentenced the extreme penalty of the law—$50 fine each. The other convicts sent to State Prison were John White, robber, one year; John H. Burnett, a *too muchly* married man, one year; Joseph Tucker, a pugilistic robber, two years; Charles White, burglar, one year; Martin V. Dilly, grand larcenist, one year, and Samuel Ward, robber, six months. Twenty-five or thirty others were sent to the County Jail for various periods for various offences.

SOROSIS.

The Sisters in Conclave—Wit, Wisdom and Salad—Terrible Fate of a Herald Reporter.

A pleasant parlor, a bright fire, forty or fifty women, with their strong minds mostly masked by pretty faces and disguised by tasteful and piquant costumes; the resources of Delmonico, including soft-stepping waiters in full dress at command; a dainty lunch, oysters in most tempting form, indigestible salads, moulded creams, fragrant coffee and indescribable tea; songs from bewitching singers, recitations, essays on art, conversation—this was the Sorosis yesterday. Could one of the sex popularly styled stern have resolved himself into thin air, at the same time keeping his ears and eyes and nose mixed with the

LEGITIMATE GAZES

without being observed, he would have seen that it is not so bad to be a woman after all; that a woman can have her little innocent pleasures, clubs and such, as well as a man; and then how his morals would have been improved by the good example they gave to all male clubbists of going straight home before dark!

Of course the room was full of stars; but among those of the first magnitude were Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, Madame Demorest and Miss Demorest, Mrs. Frances De Gage, Mrs. A. J. Davis and Eleanor Kirk. While the ladies were settling themselves to business Mrs. Frost sang a French song,

ALL ABOUT LOVE,

which was applauded after the manner of women, by delicate tapping of little French heels and pretty clapping of soft white hands. Then came an essay on art by Mrs. Poole, in which it was asserted that the woman soul is the artist soul; that when men are artists it is the woman side of the man; that life is a mountain, out of which man hews the blocks where woman finds

THE IMPRISONED ANGEL.

Mrs. Poole thought all young girls should be taught something of art, so that they may construct beautiful homes. When Melissa and Alphonso set up housekeeping she would have them furnish their cottage upon æsthetic principles, leaving out the big-patterned carpet and the stiff haircloth furniture, and remembering the soft-tinted chromo, the delicate engraving, the antique vase and the living blossoms.

Next a recitation. Ah! if the scoffers could have seen the speaker, with her

LOW GREEK FOREHEAD,

and wavy hair, and pouting lips, and dimples and dear little chin, they would forget all those dreadful things they say about ankles and bones, and wish they hadn't. The recitation was about a prince and a princess and

A ROSE AND A NIGHTINGALE,

and how the Prince loved the Princess, and how she "didn't see it," and how at last she was turned out of doors for naughty conduct, and wanted to marry the Prince, and then he couldn't see it—all of which was a pretty parable enfolding

A NICE LITTLE MORAL.

But the feature of the occasion was a satire in which the Princess Al Scherizade, of the Arabian Nights, was represented as being rescued by an enterprising Yankee sailor, just as she was about sinking in the Bosphorus. She comes with her deliverer to America, joins Sorosis, and, after

A LIFE-LENGTH YEAR

of freedom and rights, goes to the Sultan prepared to defend herself with a breech-loading rifle. With this argument she subdues her former lord to a state of ludicrous worship of an American husband and then proceeds to tell him what they do at Sorosis. Among the feats of the club the smallest are eating a dozen of oysters each at a sitting; smoking 200 cigarettes; decapitating three men and a HERALD reporter, the reporter being dissected and found to have a white liver. After this recital the Sultan gives up all for lost and becomes a wiser and a sadder man. Some more songs and a pretty little poem from the president closed the meeting.

ROPED TO DEATH.

A fatal accident occurred on Sunday on board the steamer Bridgeport, Weeks, from New York to Bridgeport, Conn. As the steamer was backing into the dock at Bridgeport on Sunday afternoon a hawser which was stretched around the stern of the boat slipped from its place and came up over the guards. Mr. Kingston, the mate, seeing the danger, with much presence of mind, shouted for the deck hands to run forward and save themselves. All obeyed the order except two, who in their haste took the opposite direction and were crushed by the hawser against the end of the ladies' cabin. One of them, named Owen McCarty, was so severely injured that death ensued in a few hours. Deceased was employed upon the Bridgeport as a deck hand, and resided, when at home, in Centre street, New York. He leaves a mother and two children, who were dependent upon him for support. The other man received but slight injury and is able to attend to his duties as usual.

INDIGNANT FARMERS.

Another Meeting in Regard to the Market Question.

Very Plain Talk from Practical Men—The Inflictions to Which the Farmers Are Subjected—Propositions and Suggestions—The New York Markets and the Remedy for Existing Evils.

It is safe to say that the people of Queens county were never so thoroughly excited as they were yesterday. The cause of this commotion is the great agitation of the market question—the imperative demand of the Long Island farmers for more extended accommodation and better protection. In addition to the many grievances set forth in the HERALD for the last three weeks, there comes to light many others. The brokers who purchase produce for retail purposes keep it in their cellars until

IT BECOMES STALE,

unfit for use either by man or beast, and is disposed of under the most flagrant misrepresentations. The brokers procure a farmer's wagon, in which they place this decayed produce, stand the vehicle on some one of the street corners, represent themselves as farmers, and, with a covering of fresh produce, dispose of the stale portion at full retail prices. Thus farmers obtain a great deal of blame, and are stigmatized as extortionists and falsifiers.

The meeting yesterday was typical of the real

EXPRESSION OF THE AGRICULTURAL MIND.

That they are sincere in their protestations there is ample evidence. And that they will be content with nothing less than a complete reform is evident from their persistent expressions. The attendance yesterday was estimated at 1,000.

The Convention was presided over by Robert Willetts, of Flushing. The executive committee appointed at the last meeting did not perform the work assigned them, and, on motion of Mr. Hendrickson, was discharged.

From the committee on resolutions John O'Donnell, Jr., submitted the following:—

Whereas the present facilities afforded for the sale of produce in the cities of New York and Brooklyn are inadequate to supply the wants of consumers and producers, being insufficient in capacity to accommodate the vast number compelled to dispose of and procure their daily supplies; and whereas we, farmers and market gardeners, are, in consequence of this want of space, subjected to

GREAT INCONVENIENCES,

being compelled to remain exposed during the night to the inclemency of the weather, suffer the loss of sleep and valuable time that might be profitably employed at our homes; and whereas, in order to secure any desirable location along the only available streets, we are compelled to leave our homes early the previous day, and consequently must gather much of our produce from our fields a day in advance, preventing our customers from having it fresh and in good condition; and whereas, although paying a market fee, we are compelled to place our wagons along the curbstones, in the filthy gutters of narrow and thickly inhabited streets, where we are entitled to no privileges, but at the mercy of property owners, on whose front we are compelled to trespass; and whereas, from the number of vehicles passing through these streets, we are deprived of

THE OPPORTUNITY OF SELLING TO CONSUMERS

and many of the better class of grocers who will not expose themselves to the danger of being crushed between trucks, drays and street cars, which are continually passing, and consequently we are compelled to sell to a class of speculators and middlemen, many of whom are dishonest and unprincipled, and who pay what price they please, regardless of any bargain or previous understanding; and whereas we propose to evade, if possible, any hostility with corporations or industries, but merely to seek redress for the grievances that have, for years been increasing upon us, and are endeavoring to assist in the long needed sanitary reform of providing

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

to the consumers of our large cities; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition the authorities of the cities of New York and Brooklyn to lay out and assign sufficient space, accessible and in a central location, where we may stand our wagons, subject only to such regulations and restrictions as the cleanliness and health of the cities may require, and be it further

Resolved, That whatever place shall be allotted for said purposes shall be known as

THE FARMERS' MARKET SQUARE,

and shall be occupied only by farmers, gardeners, or those selling the products of their land, or those in their immediate employment.

Resolved, That should the authorities of those cities decline to provide such space, we invite the grocers, property owners and all others interested to co-operate with us in procuring such space as will be the most convenient for all parties concerned.

Resolved, That there shall be a committee to wait upon the authorities in these cities, requesting them to grant such grounds as may be required for such market purposes.

Resolved, That, should the authorities of said cities decline accepting any such proposition, then the committee shall have power to make proposals to the State government or to private parties which in their opinion will secure the

NEEDED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE FARMERS,

and to call meetings from time to time, as in their judgment may be necessary, at which they will report the result of their labors.

Resolved, That the farmers of the island form local organizations in each town to co-operate in the movement, rendering such assistance as may be necessary to carry out a project of such vital importance to their health, comfort and general wellbeing.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the NEW YORK HERALD for its co-operation in the movement, and we invoke its wise counsel and assistance until the good work shall have been accomplished.

The committee on organization were numerically extended by the addition of the following names:—John O'Donnell, Jr., J. H. Lott, Frederick King, Robert Willetts, J. C. Hendrickson, Robert Pearsall, James Kinsey, Henry Wyckoff, Holmes Van Brunt.

The committee from the Eighteenth Ward market of this city were invited to lay the advantages of their market before the meeting. Charles Neibs, President of the market, spoke at considerable length regarding its advantages. He assured the farmers that they would be afforded all proper accommodation and protection in the sale of their produce. The market would be made free to them. On motion of Mr. Vanderveer the question of adopting the Eighteenth Ward Market as a marketplace was referred to the executive committee. Mr. Pearsall, of Suffolk county, urged the farmers to raise

A RALLYING CRY

throughout the State, and demand that they have the requisite accommodation and protection under the corporate seal. He thought that a market was necessary in Brooklyn as in New York.

Mr. WILLETTS, of Flushing, was very severe on the inconveniences of marketing in this city, and cited the system carried on in Philadelphia, thinking it possible that such a system might be established in New York. He proposed to raise

A FUND TO BUY A MARKET SITE.

He thought little could be obtained from the authorities in New York, but that the Legislature was well disposed and would relieve them so far as lay within its power. He accused the middle men with extortion in having collected money from farmers as a market fee, who were not within two blocks of the market. He said that the Legislature could give them rights and also take them away. For one, he was willing to subscribe $20,000 towards purchasing a market site.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Jr., spoke at length on the grievances of the farmers. He thought the Legislature would not give rights to the farmers one year and abrogate them the following year. The farmers represented two-thirds of the voters of the State, and this the Legislature knew.

Mr. GLEASON, of Flushing, made a most exciting speech, characterizing the market men of New York as

THIEVES AND LIARS.

He held that, while the people of New York were dependent upon the farmers, the farmers were independent of them. Mr. O'Donnell produced a letter from Congressman Reeves. He said he had visited the Internal Revenue Department several times to inquire after the matter of taxing farmers as produce brokers. Mr. Pleasonton evidently will not open the case, and the former ruling will be enforced. A letter of instruction to the New York Assessor is being prepared.

This statement caused considerable commotion, as the farmers were anxiously awaiting the decision of Commissioner Pleasonton.

ORANGE JUDD told the meeting that the consumers of New York were with them in sympathy and spirit. He offered to subscribe liberally towards purchasing a market square.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, of Flushing, called attention to the City Park of Brooklyn, stating that he knew the property could be leased at a mere nominal figure for a long series of years.

Mr. SCHILLING, a property holder in the Eighteenth ward, invited the farmers to land their produce in the Eighteenth ward. He represented four millions of property and would guarantee them every possible

CONVENIENCE FREE OF COST.

Mr. ARMITAGE, of the Manhattan Market Association, recommended as a central location the market at the foot of Thirty-fourth street and North river. It being 850 feet wide and 400 feet long. It is a private stock market, beyond control of the municipal authorities.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Armitage whether or not they would give the farmers the controlling interest.

Mr. ARMITAGE said this would not be done, but they would give the farmers $200,000 worth of the stock.

All the committees representing market interests in the city of New York will be heard before the Executive Committee at some stated time.

A general organization is to be made throughout the island.

METHODIST CHURCH EXTENSION.

Yesterday, the first Monday in the month, was spent by the Methodist Preachers' Association in devotional and miscellaneous exercises. Short experiences and exhortations were given by Rev. Messrs. Dunn, Dunne, Cookman, Marks, Carter and others. Rev. C. C. McCabe, in giving a brief sketch of the work of the Church Extension Society, said that the Methodist Church is dedicating four churches every working day of ten hours in the year, and that had his society a quarter million dollars income a year it could build one every day. As it is, with an income of $120,000 increased within two and a half years from $40,000, they had built or aided 260 churches here last year. If the membership of the Methodist Church would give but one-half a cent a day to the Church Extension Society it could maintain 257 missionaries each in India, China, Africa and "the islands of the sea," and the same number in Europe, and keep their ranks always full, and have enough money left to build churches for the poor wherever they are needed.

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THE STEAMSHIP HORNET.

HER PASSAGE FROM ASPINWALL.

Scenes and Incidents on the Way—On the Coast of Cuba—Chased by a Spanish Gunboat—She Runs Away from Her Pursuer—Return to the Coast—Landing the Passengers and Cargo—Fears for Their Safety—Passage to Port au Prince—Watched by a Spanish Frigate.

STEAMSHIP HORNET,
PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 25, 1871.

Since my last communication you probably have heard of our being at Aspinwall. We left there on the 31st of December, all papers and everything in due form. Cleared for Port au Prince and other West India ports, "and being we could not find sale for the ship, she was duly chartered," and in regular form, and entered a protest to that effect at the Consulate, and, so far as any one can see at present, we can afford a silent laugh in the sleeve. So far as the bonds are concerned she has broken no neutrality laws, at least not of the United States. After leaving we had a rough passage as far as Cape Tiburon, five days' strong gales and shipping considerable water; in fact, she was all afloat forward. She goes in pretty lively when put nose up to it.

We anchored in Tiburon Bay for ten hours; arrived at one P. M., and leaving at half-past ten P. M., to repair boilers. The tubes are very bad, having every day at sea to haul some one of the fires to plug up. While there a very amusing piece of ignorance occurred, which made considerable sport all round, but every laugh was indulged in the "sleeve." After coming to anchor Lieutenant Ryan, with some others, went on shore to view the place, and also to purchase anything fresh that could be found. Well, while in the city—for you must understand the inhabitants will number probably some three or four hundred, and not a port of entry—for the "General Governor"—Lord save the names!—was as ignorant of a ship as Adam, and very likely since his days until the Hornet called in no ship of her size ever was here before. But to the point. On reaching the beach a colored "gemman" asked, in very dilapidated English, what ship it was, where from and where going. We gave him all satisfactory answers—bound of course, to Port au Prince. They were fearful of our being a revolutionary ship and coming to take the place, which they said they could defend with three thousand men in no time of course we did not dispute the fact, and did not a great deal blame them on account of their fears, for every one knows that they have revolutions there about thirteen months out of the twelve, and after a time we succeeded in allaying their fears that we had no intention to do them any harm; but they had already smelt a very large rat, for Ryan was very anxious to visit the forts, two in number. However, we were first regaled at the Governor's, next at the general's and all promised to give aid in the way of forage, porkers, chickens, &c., but the Governor said he could give no help for machinery; we told him we could do all that ourselves. He was rather particular to impress on our minds the necessity of the twenty-four hour rule. We told his Excellency that we had no intention to remain that time. However, we were doing splendidly. But alas, for the sudden changes of life—or, as the saying is, "'tis but a step from a palace to a prison," was verified in our case, for on a sudden some darkeys came running breathlessly in, made the report that on board the ship they were firing off musketry and we were about to land an expedition. Just imagine the sudden change. All hands were beat to quarters by a long nigger, who knew as much about a drum as the drum did about him; it took them half an hour to fall in, and then instead of 3,000 they could scarcely muster thirty. We were all placed under arrest. After a time they sent the *commandant* off with me to inspect the ship, keeping Ryan and the others as hostages for my and the others' safe return. When we got on board he could not see anything, for we soon shut his eyes, custom-house fashion. The men were trying their muskets in all directions around the decks, "but he could not see it." Accordingly we went on shore. When our friends were released; but all were still looked on with suspicion, and it had nearly gone very hard with us, for they had no sense, and it was difficult to say who was general. The old women had more to say than any one else. At last we got a chance to slide out, and while they were all talking—no one was acting. We did not run, as that would not have been genteel, but we did some tall walking for the boat, and were soon off to the ship, where we did not forget to stay. During the evening they had manned the battery on shore, ready to open on us, but all passed off quietly until we left.

Thence nothing of any importance occurred until we reached our place of landing, ——, which for reasons we yet desire to keep quiet, but will inform you in the future. When off there, the sun being over the land at half-past three P. M., could not see the entrance to the place (we did not want to go in), only the other side of the point. While going close in shore and looking for our spot the masthead lookout reported a schooner's masts over the land. At the same instant we got the glass to bear on her, when we saw she was a gunboat of the third class. We were instantly headed off shore, and in a few moments we saw her open out from the point, and then, about a mile off, she fired a gun, but the shot went wide of the mark. This was about half-past four. She continued the chase until half-past five, then turned back for her hole. I expect she was afraid to come out too far. She fired six times. The two last shells both dropped a mile astern. She soon saw nothing could be done to catch us. We then slowed the engines to watch her movements, and kept a respectable distance from the land until nine P. M. and run in at about half-past ten. We again found the spot, a nice sandy spot of beach, lined on both sides by rocks, and being around the point and in a bight it took us some time to properly place the ship ready for slipping the chains in case of emergency. When we first anchored there was only eleven feet of water from off the starboard paddle-box, so had to work her a little further out, and anchored in seven fathoms water, and within 200 yards or less of the beach, and run a hauling line to the beach to haul the two rafts on shore by. They were made with water casks. These and four boats soon did the job. After getting all ready the boats and rafts were at their respective gangways taking troops and cargo at precisely midnight of the 7th, and at ten minutes past four on Sunday morning, the 8th, the boats and rafts had returned from their last trip—four hours and ten minutes—and General Ryan said it was the best and quickest landing ever effected. There is one thing we can say, there was not one idle moment. There was only one drawback: it came to blow heavy at two o'clock, which made a bad sea, which continued throughout the remainder of the time, so that the last raft going on shore when it got in the breakers, the men were washed off and it dashed on the rocks, where it soon went to pieces and its cargo overboard; but the cargo could be recovered if the cases were not broken, as when it is smooth there would only be five feet of water. Colonel Aguero lost his horse while towing it on shore (drowned). Toward the last it was fearful work loading the boats and rafts; every sea that came jerked the men off their feet, causing them to turn some pretty summersaults, and about a dozen were pitched overboard, but no one was hurt or lost. To do all the men credit they worked with a will. The boats took all the force on shore in one trip, sixty officers and men, the cargo weighing over fifty tons. We are rather afraid yet that all is not safe with them, for after the chase, while standing inshore about nine P. M., we saw a white rocket go up. We were then some five or six miles off from the landing, and I have no doubt it was a connection of signals from the gunboat to announce our arrival on the coast to Nuevitas, and another fact that Colonel Aguero found a smouldering fire and a road cut through the brush growing there by manchetas. He said it was the party that was to meet them; but, strange, they were not there. We are under the impression that it was Spanish pickets, who withdrew when we came up to the coast. We hope not, for the good of the cause; but from what we have told you you will readily see there is some room for doubt; and in consultation with Cisneros, chief of expedition, and Colonel Aguero, of the landing party, we explained our doubts, and told them, after seeing the rocket, we thought it would be better to go on the south side, opposite.

At ten minutes past five A. M. steamed off shore, towing a raft; not time to take it before daylight; in about twenty minutes after leaving it broke adrift and went ashore—so good-by to them—arriving here at four A. M. of the 10th inst., and yesterday we finished coaling ship. Have not been in a hurry, and the darkeys never are. We are now waiting for orders.

Another little job is now before us, in the shape of the Spanish frigate Isabella Catholica, a bark-rigged, sidewheel steamship, showing the pleasant prospect of two rows of teeth. She arrived on the 21st inst. (Saturday), and keeps close watch over us. She lays at anchor in the outer roads and sends her boats in to keep picket guard. Last night it was pretty dark and she had a launch and a small boat. We don't know her intentions, but from present appearance things look suspicious that if she can board us she will take us at all hazards.

A CARD FROM HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, sends the following card to the Washington *Patriot* upon a subject that explains itself:—

Having seen my name mentioned in several city papers as of counsel in the cotton tax case to be argued on Tuesday next, I beg to state that your informant, whoever he may be, is mistaken. I am not of counsel in the case, and of course shall not participate in the argument before the court. It is also an error to suppose the case involves $40,000,000. I understand it involves only some $2,000 or $3,000. Very respectfully, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD JOB.

The Old Memphis and El Paso Scheme in Disguise—The Same as Was Put Down by Minister Washburne with the Advice and Consent of President Grant's Administration—Chief Objections to the Bill—It is Wholly Unnecessary—A Northern Member Wants to Vote for Just One More Land Grant and Will Then Quit Until Next Time—Report of a State Corporation Only Two Years Old—The Philadelphia Members—Six National Corporations Fighting the United States—National Banks, National Insurance Companies and National Railway Companies Quite Enough.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The old Memphis and El Paso scheme managers are here endeavoring to get their job through the House. It is on the Speaker's table disguised as the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. It organizes a company, gives it about 26,000,000 acres of public land, power to issue a large amount—many million dollars—of bonds "authorized by the United States," and a charter for a railroad through Texas to the Pacific on the thirty-second parallel; and last, but not least, places the control of the whole in the hands of the old Memphis and El Paso managers, giving them the power to throw at least a shadow of legality over their infamous stock transactions in Paris, so thoroughly exposed in the letters of Minister Washburne and other papers accompanying the Message of

PRESIDENT GRANT

to the Senate, all of which may be found on the ninth page of the HERALD of the 24th of June last.

The principal papers accompanying the Message were:—First, a letter from Minister Washburne, dated Paris, June 4, 1869, to Secretary Fish; second, a letter, same date, from A. Malespine, editor-in-chief *La Presse Libre*, to Mr. Washburne; third, a letter from Secretary Fish to the Secretary of the Interior; fourth, a letter from Acting Secretary Otto to Secretary Fish; and, finally, a letter from Secretary Fish to Mr. Washburne.

It is sufficient here to state that the course of Minister Washburne in breaking up the ring is heartily approved by the administration.

SHALL THE BILL PASS?

The chief objection to the Texas Pacific bill now on the Speaker's table are that though there are good names among the corporators, the real managers, the lobbyists who are here pushing the concern and who will most certainly control it are not the right sort of men to be connected with an enterprise of that kind; and, finally, there is no necessity whatever of any legislation by Congress in the matter. A road through on the thirty-second parallel is already provided for and is actually being constructed as fast as the business of the country requires, by the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,

a company chartered by that State several years ago but thoroughly reorganized and placed on a firm basis some twenty months since. The road commences at Shreveport, La., and runs directly westward via Hallville, through Texas, on the thirty-second parallel.

SIXTY MILES

have already been built, and the company have a large force constantly employed pushing the construction farther west. I have before me a copy of the report made by the President of the company, W. A. Hauser, at the stockholders' meeting at Hallville, Texas, on the 12th of October last. The following extracts will show what they are driving at:—

During last summer and fall you built fourteen miles more to this place, and in a month or so there will be ten miles additional west of this to Longview, in Upshur county. The contractor has a large force at work, and is anxious to complete it. The road is at present fifty-six miles long, and when finished to Longview will be sixty-six. By the laws of this State we are entitled to sixteen sections per mile, or 10,240 acres of land for every mile of road we build. When the road is finished to Longview we will be entitled to 122,880 acres of land under said laws. * * * * * *

The road owes no debt except that due the State of Texas for money borrowed of the special school fund, and amounting, principal and interest, to about $322,000. This is secured by a mortgage on the road.

It may be proper to observe that the line of our road, the thirty-second parallel, is the favorite and popular southern route to the Pacific Ocean throughout the entire country, North and South; and, indeed, it is the only one which, by its connections, could be truthfully called the "Southern Pacific Route," and when completed can afford to carry freight and passengers at one-half the rates now charged on the northern roads to the Pacific.

The Shreveport (La.) *Daily Gazette*, from which I get the above report, has the following editorial notice of it:—

We publish this morning the annual report of the officers of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at the meeting of the Board held at Hallville, Texas. Those who feel an interest in this great work will read these reports and preserve them for future reference. For want of space we defer a more extended notice to our next issue.

ONLY TWO YEARS OLD.

It must be borne in mind that though the charter granted by the State of Texas dates back some years, the company now for the first time properly organized and operating under it is scarcely two years old.

And now we have a bill in Congress creating a great national opponent to come in and endeavor to take the field now fully and acceptably filled by the State corporation.

It is as though Congress had, when the New York Central Railroad was finished to a point only sixty miles west of Albany, interposed by chartering and subsidizing an opposition company to build an opposition road from Troy to Buffalo.

THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS

are not asking the Congress of the United States to create corporations to crush out or to interfere with their own State organizations. I am informed that Hon. Edward Degener, one of the ablest members of the House from that State will earnestly oppose it.

On the other hand, it is a noticeable fact that several Northern members, who have never been within a thousand miles of the State, are already framing excuses in advance for their votes in favor of the passage of the job.

THE PHILADELPHIA MEMBERS.

Three Philadelphia Congressmen—Messrs. Kelley, Myers and O'Neill—went before their constituents last fall pledged in general terms to vote, if elected, against land jobs. The two first named were re-elected to serve in the Forty-second Congress, and when the great St. Croix and Bayfield-Jay Cooke Railroad land grant came up the other day they all three found excuses for making an exception in favor of it. The job was, however, defeated, as has already been reported.

And now we find at least one of the gentlemen, Mr. Kelley, excusing himself in advance for his proposed vote in favor of this Texas job. He says he "wants to vote" for a great through line on the thirty-second parallel.

He is pleased to ignore the fact that a road has already been

PROVIDED FOR

precisely on that line, and is now being built as rapidly as the business of the country requires.

We will suppose a case for Mr. Kelley's particular benefit. Suppose a North Carolina member should introduce a bill in Congress organizing and subsidizing a company to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and a Texas member should excuse himself to his constituents for voting for the job by saying he "wanted to vote" for just one great Northern line. What would the gentlemen from Philadelphia say to that?

GOT ENOUGH.

We have got enough of these great national subsidized corporations. We have the shameful spectacle of not less than six of them here now, endeavoring to lobby through measures to avoid paying their honest debts to the United States. We have a great national life insurance company and national banks almost without number.

In view of the fact, therefore, that the people of Texas are getting along as they are, and have in no instance petitioned in favor of the proposed national corporation, it is certainly safe to let the bill now on the Speaker's table go to the tomb of land jobs—the House Committee on Public Lands. Consigned to the gentle care of Mr. Julian, the chairman, we shall hear no more from it in this world.

CHAMPION COMPOSING CONTEST.

The title of "Champion Compositor of the United States" being vacant, owing, no doubt, to the notorious modesty of that class of men, Mr. R. S. Menamin, publisher of the *Printers' Circular*, in Philadelphia, has offered for competition three first class prizes, to be contested for and awarded to those who "can complete, in a workmanlike manner, the greatest number of 'ems' in one hour." The trial to be made under the superintendence of the president and vice president of the Printers' Union (or such others as they may appoint), in each city or town where such trial takes place. The first prize is a beautiful solid silver composing stick, the second is a solid silver medal and the third a medal made from bronze. The contest is to take place simultaneously on a given day, and is looked forward to by the great mass of printers with much eagerness.

LECTURE BY DR. M'COSH.

The course of lectures that Dr. McCosh is delivering before the New York Young Men's Christian Association progresses satisfactorily, the learned Doctor making sad havoc among his enemies, the Dominicans and materialists. Last night the audience was as large and attentive as usual, and the lecturer as profound, discussing the subtleties of mind, and showing that though the knowledge of mind is limited, yet it is as positive as our knowledge of matter. Materialism he would subject to searching investigation, and investigated he thought it had not ground to stand upon. An electric force is one thing, and the force that speculates about it is another. Mind obeys laws of its own very different from those of matter.

The lecturer went on to show that mind is a positive thing as well as matter, quoting and refuting some of the best known of the positivist school.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander Charles S. Norton has been detached from duty at New Orleans and placed on waiting orders.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Rulings of Secretary Boutwell on Various Important Commercial Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The following is a synopsis of sundry decisions rendered by the Treasury Department during the month of December, and published to-day by the Secretary for the information and guidance of revenue officers:—

The Duty on Chlobarium.

The department, after a careful reconsideration of its decision of February 21, 1870, No. 581, holding chlobarium liable to a duty of three cents per pound, under section eleven, act of June 30, 1864, as a combination of barytes, the native sulphate of barium, with hydrochloric acid, has decided that it should be classified as a chemical preparation not otherwise provided for, and as such liable to a duty of twenty per centum *ad valorem*.

Liabilities of Undocumented Steam Tugs.

Undocumented steam tugs of five tons burden and upward owned in the United States, not being vessels of the United States, are liable to the payment of fifty cents per ton upon the admeasurement of every documented vessel of the United States towed by them, and if such tugs are found trading from place to place in a district, they are subject to the payment of alien tonnage duties.

Duty on Fire Crackers.

Section thirteen of the act of June 30, 1864, provides a duty on fire crackers of one dollar per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater number. Boxes containing twenty packs will be considered as half boxes and assessed with duty accordingly, the section of law above mentioned having repealed the duty of thirty per cent on fire crackers imposed by the act of March 2, 1861.

Payment of Inspectors on Board Vessels.

The money collected from masters and owners of vessels for the time inspectors are employed on board in the discharge of cargo over that allowed by law for unloading, is in no respect regarded as an official fee within the meaning of the law, but is collected for the purpose of reimbursing the department for the service of its officers thus employed. The thirteenth section of the act of February 18, 1793, provides that it shall be lawful at all times for any officer concerned in the collection of the revenue to inspect the enrolment or license of any ship or vessel, and if the master of any such ship or vessel shall not exhibit the same when required by such officer he shall pay $100.

Merchandise in Store.

Article 188 of the revised warehouse regulations is amended so that merchandise on which the duties have been paid shall be treated as being in store until after the return of the storekeeper is received showing its actual delivery to the importer, and a record shall be kept of all actual deliveries under permits issued, as well as of such permits.

The Duty on Roofing Iron.

Galvanized iron, corrugated and punched expressly for roofing purposes, is subject to a duty of two and a half cents per pound as "iron galvanized or coated," under section 3, act of June 30, 1867, the corrugating and punching not being sufficient to remove it into the classification of manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for.

Weights of Imported Salt.

Imported salt is subject to a specific duty, and hence the weight must be ascertained by the United States Customs officers to determine the amount of duty thereon. If the invoice does not state the actual weight the expense of weighing it is to be borne by the importers.

A Definition of Lemongrass Oil.

Lemongrass oil is not lemon oil, but an oil obtained by distillation from lemongrass, a species of grass which grows in India, and, not being enumerated, it should be classified at a duty of fifty per cent *ad valorem* under the provision for all other essential oils, &c., in the fifth section of the act of July 14, 1862.

Penalties for Absence of Manifest on Foreign Vessels.

A foreign vessel arriving from a foreign port into a port of the United State in ballast and without manifest is subject to a penalty in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. (Vide Statutes at Large, volume 1, page 647.) Collectors are required to consult the department before enforcing upon any foreign vessel the penalties prescribed for the absence of manifest.

Reports of Exports.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the provisions of the act of 1799, section 93, shall be rigidly enforced in regard to the reports required of the masters of foreign bound vessels of the lading to be exported. The correctness of the statistical returns of the exports of the country depend in a great measure upon these reports, and it appears that there has been remissness on the part of many masters in complying with the regulations.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Experience of a Soldier Convict at Castle William.

CASTLE WILLIAM, Jan. 29, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been a constant reader of the NEW YORK HERALD for eight years, and have heard of all kinds of convicts, but only since yesterday have I been aware that there is a class of convicts that the American people know nothing about, and that is military convicts. I will now inform you what they are and how they are treated. A military convict is a man who in nine cases out of ten has been compelled to desert; some by being starved, some by having a petty tyrant as captain or post commander and some for both combined. After a deserter has been apprehended and brought to Governor's Island he has sometimes to wait three and four months for trial. This farce being over (for all who have been tried by a court martial will agree with me in pronouncing it a farce) another month passes before he receives his sentence, which varies from one to four years, some with a twenty-four pound shot and a chain three and a half feet long attached to the leg.

The following is the system of imprisonment to which a military convict is subjected:—He is confined in the casemates of Castle William, each casemate having sixteen beds, on which from twenty to twenty-four convicts have to sleep. His clothing consists of one pair of pants, one blouse, in some cases an overcoat, two shirts, two pair of drawers, two pair of stockings, one blanket and a hat or cap. The work required is from half-past seven until half-past eleven A. M., and from one until four P. M., and the following is the bill of fare:—

Breakfast.—From two to three ounces of fat bacon one morning, and from three to four ounces of beef the next; six ounces of bread and a pint of something they call coffee, but it would trouble Liebig to find out what it is composed of.

Dinner.—Bacon or beef, and bread the same as for breakfast, and instead of the mysterious compound called coffee the same amount of rice soup or bean bouillon.

Supper.—Six ounces of bread and a pint of the before mentioned coffee—the bread brown and the beef frozen if the weather permits.

Until lately a person styled a provost sergeant, who would, if a convict, after being called all the vile names the world knows of, say a word to him, whose father's name, as near as I can tell, was Kenny, give him a sound kicking if he made no resistance; but if he ventured to defend himself the person would wait until he could catch the unfortunate unawares, and then he would give it to him with a club, in some cases breaking an arm or a rib. This he has done with impunity. And as there are some persons who may exclaim that such treatment would not be tolerated by General Th. G. Neil, the Post Commandant, if he knew it, I will give a conversation that occurred between General Neil and a convict about rations.

Some civilians being present while General Neil was inspecting the convicts on a Sunday morning, they were told, in the presence of the convicts, that the latter got hash every morning, and as much food as they could eat. One convict, thinking that most probably the General knew not how we were treated, plucked up courage, and, taking off his cap, spoke to the General as follows:—"General, I don't get enough to eat at this post." General—"What is your name?" Convict—"Lovett, sir." General—"Well, Lovett, how much can you eat?" Convict—"Twice as much as I get." General (in a passion)—"You get all you will get; you get enough for the work you do, and can't get any more."

I will only add that I am ready to prove all I have written, if I can only have the opportunity of doing so. JAMES BURKE,

Military convict, Castle William, New York Harbor.

Why Not Examine Druggists as Well as Their Clerks?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

With regard to the licensing of drug clerks, I, as a druggist, fully concur in such a law being passed. But why not extend the same measure to druggists themselves? With a few thousand dollars a man may open a drug store, engage a competent clerk and in six or twelve months conduct the business himself. Nearly one-half our drug stores in New York are conducted by incompetent druggists, male and female, who prepare prescriptions and prescribe for any disease human nature is afflicted with. Mr. Irving should include druggists in his bill, and should compel them to pay a reasonable salary, give undisturbed nights' rest to their clerks, and mistakes will very seldom happen.

A DRUGGIST.

An Old Lady Wants Politeness Before Quick Transit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the problem of quick transit has not yet been solved, and even when it is so the expected route from City Hall to Harlem will take some time to accomplish, I would suggest, on behalf of my sex, that the gentlemen on Third avenue cars should meanwhile study a little politeness and not allow an old lady who is compelled to travel in them as often as I am to stand thirty or forty blocks. I suppose they are not aware what internal sufferings would be alleviated by their generosity.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was better, but, after some little activity, closed quiet and steady. The cotton market was heavy and a shade lower.

MONEY FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the Wall street markets was the easier feeling in money. The fresh business of the day was at four to five per cent on government collaterals and five per cent on stocks. Some loans from last week were allowed to stand over at six per cent, such transactions being the only exceptions at rates beyond five per cent; but the borrowers, had they chosen to return their loans, could have had abundant accommodation at the last mentioned figure.

Commercial paper is in request at seven per cent for prime double name acceptances.

Foreign exchange was quiet at 109¾ a 109⅞ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 110¼ a 110⅜ for sight bills. The market was hardly as firm as during last week, and an occasional sale of prime sixty days sterling was made at 109⅝.

GOLD IRREGULAR—111⅞ A 112¼ A 111⅞.

The gold market opened strong on purchases by parties reputed to be operating for a higher market, and advanced from 111⅞ to 112¼. Subsequently the advance was entirely lost, and the market closed heavy at the lowest price of the day, which fact gave rise to a suspicion that the manipulators of the rise had commenced selling at 112¼. The Gold Room took the rise quietly, and was unusually tame, considering the fluctuations made during the course of the day's business. The price at the times stated was as follows:—

10 A. M.	112	2 P. M.	112
10:30 A. M.	111⅞	2:18 P. M.	111⅞
11 A. M.	112	3 P. M.	112
11:30 A. M.	112⅛	4 P. M.	112
11:31 A. M.	112¼	5 P. M.	111⅞
12 M.	112	5:30 P. M.	111⅞ a 111⅞
1 P. M.	112⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from three to six per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$47,919,000
Gold balances	1,728,253
Currency balances	1,952,394

GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND HIGHER.

The government bond market continues to reflect more closely than any other department of Wall street business the buoyant influences of easy money. When capital is so abundant for temporary use in the street, as it is always at this season of the year, and can find employment on call at no better rates than four to five per cent, it naturally seeks investment in government securities. The announcement is telegraphed from Washington that Secretary Boutwell will receive, on and after March 6, subscriptions for the new loan authorized for the refunding of the national debt. The following were the closing street prices of the government list:—United States currency sixes, 111⅞ a 111⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., coupon, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅞ a 107; do. do., coupon, 109⅛ a 109⅜.

STOCKS DULL AND LOWER.

The stock market was dull and gradually declined until at the close the active speculative shares were down an average of about five-eights per cent. Reading and Union Pacific were exceptionally steady and strong. The extreme fluctuations of the day are shown in the following table:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	94	93⅜
New York Central scrip	89⅜	88⅝
Harlem	125⅜	125
Erie	21⅞	21⅜
Reading	98⅛	98
Lake Shore	94⅛	93⅛
Wabash	52⅝	52⅛
Northwestern	75	74⅜
Northwestern preferred	84⅞	84⅜
Rock Island	107⅛	105⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53⅛	52⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74⅝	73⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅛	35⅜
Union Pacific	20⅝	20⅜
Western Union Telegraph	46	45⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅛	42⅞

SOUTHERN SECURITIES QUIET.

The Southern list was generally quiet. The Tennessees were better and the North Carolinas strong. The following quotations were made at the close:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63¼ a 64; do. new, 63¼ a 63⅞; Virginia, ex coupon, 64 a 66; do. new, 61 a 61⅛; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 86 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47¼; do., new, 25 a 25¼; do., special tax, 18¼ a 19; Missouri sixes, 89⅞ a 90; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89 a 89⅞; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; do., levee sixes, 71 a 73; do., do. eights, 80 a 84; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do., eights, 93 a 100; do., railroad eights, 93 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 74 a 75; do. new, January and July, 59⅞ a 60; do. do., April and October, 61 a 61⅞; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the annual election to-day for directors of the Wells-Fargo Express Company the following gentlemen were chosen:—Leland Stanford, Wm. G. Fargo, J. C. Fargo, D. O. Mills, Lloyd Tevis, M. S. Latham, C. P. Huntington, A. H. Barney, B. P. Cheney.

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS.

The following shows the foreign imports at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$2,734,227	$2,843,545	$1,475,634
General mdse	2,496,120	3,494,973	3,176,242
For the week	$5,230,347	$6,338,518	$4,651,876
Prev. reported	15,356,187	13,956,817	20,937,030
Since Jan. 1	$20,586,534	$20,295,335	$25,588,906

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

January 30—Steamer Ocean Queen, Aspinwall—Silver	$3,120
Gold dust	8,136
February 2—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Silver bars	3,060
February 3—Schooner Renorno, Tabasco—Silver	3,900
February 3—Steamer Cleopatra, Havana—Gold	500
February 4—Schooner S. S. Bickmore, Turk's Island—Silver	500
Total for the week	$24,216
Previously reported	170,558
Total since January 1, 1871	$194,774
Same time 1870	2,020,253
Same time 1869	610,794
Same time 1868	302,616
Same time 1867	155,514

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 6—10:15 A. M.

$25000 US 6's, '81, r	113⅛	100 shs U S Express b c	44
5000 US 5-20's, r, '67	109⅝	15 Adams Ex Co	67⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '67 s3	109⅝	200 N Y C & H R R s3	94
5000 do	109⅝	200 do	93⅞
20000 do b3	109⅝	200 do s60	94
5000 do c	109⅝	100 do b c s3	93⅞
1000 US 5-20, r, '65	109⅝	200 do s3	93⅞
1000 US 5-20, c, '65	107⅞	1,000 N Y C & H R sc	89⅜
1000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅜	100 Erie RR s3	21⅞
1000 Tenn 6's, new	63	200 Reading RR	98
2000 do	63⅞	50 L S & M S RR	94
4000 Georgia 7's, ex cps	94⅝	100 do s3	94⅛
1500 N C 6's, new	25⅛	500 do s3	93⅞
1000 Mo 6's, Han & St Jo iss	89⅞	200 do b60	94
1000 S C 6's, n, A & O	61	5 Mich Central RR	118⅛
1000 Ala 8's, Mob & R RR	93	300 Un Pac RR	20⅝
5000 California 7's	103⅝	100 do	20⅝
1000 Wab'n 6's, w L	92⅛	100 do	20⅞
1000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	93⅞	400 Ch & N W RR	75
1000 U Pac 7's, land g b	69	100 N J Central RR	104⅛
4000 C & N W con	86	200 Chic & R I RR	107
1000 B & Terre H 1st	75	100 do b c	106⅝
2000 Tol & W 2d m	88	100 Mil & St P RR	53⅛
10000 Mil & St P RR 1st	90⅝	200 Mil & St P pfd	74⅝
10000 Col, C & Ind C 1st	83	300 Tol, Wab & W	52⅞
20000 do	83⅛	100 do b30	52⅝
5000 C, C & I C 2d m	62	100 do s3	52⅝
1000 Tol, Peo & W B E d	52	100 P, Ft W & C gtd s3	96
1000 T & W 1st, St L d	88	100 Del, L & W RR	104
40 shs Metrop'n Bk	131	10 do	104⅛
200 Merchants' Bk	115	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	3⅞
10 Ocean Bank	77	200 Ohio & Miss RR s3	36
40 Nassau Bank	104	25 do	35⅝
20 Mechanics' Bk	135	100 do b c s3	36
20 Mer Ex Bank	102	100 Morris & Essex RR	89
400 W Un Tel	45⅞	20 do	89⅛
200 do b c	45⅞	50 N Y & N H RR	152
100 Quicksilver Min Co	10	100 H & St Jo RR	86⅛
100 Pac M SS Co	43⅛	200 Col, C & I C RR	18⅛
200 do	43⅛	100 do	18⅛
200 do b c	43⅛	100 do	18⅛
100 U S Ex	44	100 Dub & S C RR	19⅛
100 do s60	43⅞	100 C, C, C & Ind RR b c s	90

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, c c	113⅝	$5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅛
5000 US 5-20, c, '62	111⅛	1000 US 6's, cur'y b3	111⅜
1100 do small	111⅛	5000 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅝
3000 do	111⅛	20000 do	109⅝
1000 U S 5-20, c, '64	110⅛	50000 do b3	109⅝
50000 U S 5-20, c, '65	110⅛	1000 US 5-20, r, '68	109⅝
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n c	109⅝	20000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	109⅜

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, n b60	63⅛	50 shs Panama RR	71
2000 N C 6's, sp tax	18⅝	200 Union Pac RR	20⅝
1000 N Y 6's, '72	103⅛	200 Chi & N W pf b c s3	84⅞
2000 Va 6's, old	64	700 Illinois Cent RR	133⅛
1000 Cen Pac gld bds	91⅛	100 Pitts, Ft W & C RR	96
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	79⅛	100 N J Central RR b c	104⅛

10000 H & St Jo 8's, con b	105	100 Del, Lack & W RR	104⅛
20000 Col, C & I C 1st, s60	83⅛	200 Chic & Rk I RR	106⅜
24000 do	83⅛	200 do	106⅝
6000 do	83⅛	1800 do s3	106⅛
4000 T & W, 1st m, w d	81	1200 do	106⅛
10000 Chic & N W 1st m	93⅜	65 do b c	106⅛
100 shs West U Tel	45⅞	300 do	106⅛
100 do b c	45⅞	100 Mil & St Paul RR	73
100 do	45⅞	100 do s3	52⅞
800 do	45⅞	100 do s3	52⅞
1100 N Y C & H R R c s3	93⅞	100 Tol, W & W RR	52⅛
11000 N Y C & H R c	88⅞	100 do	52⅛
20000 do	88⅛	300 do	52⅛
60000 do b c	88⅞	20 Chic & Alton RR	116⅛
40000 do s3	88⅞	100 do s60	116⅛
200 Erie RR	21⅜	100 do b3	117
600 Harlem RR	125⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR	35⅞
20 Reading RR	98⅛	300 do s3	35⅞
1200 L S & M S RR	93⅞	50 Morris & E RR	89⅛
40 do	94	200 do	89
800 do bet c	93⅞	100 Han & St Jo RR	86⅛
1300 do s3	93⅞	200 C, C & I C RR	18⅛
500 do b4	93⅞	5 do	18

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel	45⅛ a	45⅝	Northwestern	74⅞ a	74⅞
Pacific Mail	43⅛ a	43⅜	Northwest'n pf	84⅛ a	84⅜
N Y Cen con	93⅛ a	93⅜	Rock Island	106⅛ a	106⅜
N Y Cen scrip	88⅞ a	89	St Paul	53 a	53⅛
Erie	21⅛ a	21⅜	St Paul pf	74 a	74⅛
Reading	98⅛ a	98⅛	Wabash	52 a	52⅛
Lake Shore	93⅞ a	93⅞	Ohio & Miss	35⅞ a	35⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Feb. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts 21 packages. The market was quiet and with occasional sales of pot in small parcels at $6 75 a $7 25. Pearl continued nominal at $8 50 a $9 25.

COTTON, with a limited demand and free offerings, was dull and heavy. There were more sellers than buyers at the appended quotations for low middling and the poorer grades. The better qualities were relatively steady and not pressed for sale. The receipts at all the United States ports 26,379 bales against 25,919 bales for the same day last week. The sales were 2,741 bales for export, 1,266 bales for home consumption, and 223 bales for speculation. Total 4,230 bales, of which 2,379 bales were sold Saturday evening, after report. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Good ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Low middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	17

—There was a fair speculative movement in forward deliveries, but prices yielded in buyer's favor under the combined influence of adverse Liverpool advices and continued large receipts at the ports. The sales were 8,500 bales, as follows:—February, 1,400 at 14⅞c., 100 at 14 9-16c.; March, 1,800 at 14⅞c., 100 at 14 15-16c., 300 at 14⅞c.; March, April and May, 100 each at 15c., together; April, 200 at 15 1-16c., 100 at 15 1-32c., 2,400 at 15c.; May, 200 at 15 5-16c., 1,000 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 3-16c., 200 at 15⅛; also 2,100 Saturday evening, after report, as follows:—February, 300 at 14 11-16c., 100 at 14⅞c.; March, 500 at 15c.; April, 400 at 15⅛c.; May, 200 at 15⅜c., 300 at 15 5-16c., 400 at 15⅛c.; f. o. b. Charleston, 100 private terms. Total, 10,500 bales. And to-day by E. J. Donnell—not included in the consolidated report—8,500 bales, as follows:—1,600 February, 14⅞c.; 400 do., 14⅞c.; 600 March, 14 13-16c.; 800 do., 14⅞c.; 2,900 do., 14⅞c.; 1,800 April, 15c., and 100 do., at 15 1-16c. Grand total, 19,000 bales.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, but strong for common and grades above medium, which were sparingly offered. Medium grades were neglected, but prices were without change. We heard of no sales. We note the arrival at Hampton Roads of the Eliza Sherris, with 3,611 bags Rio, and of the Imperador, with 5,400 bags Rio. For other descriptions the demand was inactive, and sales were confined to small lots for immediate use at previous prices. We quote:—Cargoes (Rio) ordinary, 10c. a 10⅛c.; fair, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; good, 11⅞c. a 12⅛c.; prime, 12⅞c. a 13⅛c., all gold, in bond sixty days; and Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 14⅛c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (in bond,) 9⅞c. a 9⅞c.; Java, 19⅛c. a 22c., all gold, duty paid.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 15,765 bbls. flour, 400 bbls. and 1,998 packages corn meal, 4,900 bushels wheat, 17,100 do. corn, 4,350 do. oats and 750 do. malt. The flour market was dull and heavy for all except shipping grades which were steady. The sales were about 20,000 bbls., including 2,600 to 3,050 bbls. for export at $6 50 a $7 for extra State. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a	$5 60
Superfine State	6 25 a	6 60
Extra State	6 85 a	7 00
Choice do	7 00 a	7 25
Superfine Western	6 25 a	6 60
Extra do	6 85 a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a	7 50
Family	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a	7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a	10 00
Rye flour	5 00 a	6 25
Southern	6 00 a	7 50
Choice do	8 00 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a	4 25
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a	4 75

—Wheat was dull, with sales of 25,000 bushels at $1 55 for choice No. 2 spring, $1 55 a $1 57 for No. 1 do. and $1 20 a $1 25 for old spring. Corn was steady. The sales were 55,000 bushels at 85c. a 86c. for mixed—closing at 85c.—85c. a 87c. for yellow. Oats were firmer. The sales embraced about 20,000 bushels at 63c. a 65c. for Western, closing quiet. Rye was quiet, with $1 10 asked for Western in store. Barley was entirely nominal. Barley malt was dull at $1 a $1 20, including State at the inside and choice Canada at the outside figure.

FREIGHTS.—The market was strong, but quiet. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 500 bales cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. for compressed and 7-16d. for uncompressed; 1,500 bales, by sail, at 5 16d. for compressed and ⅜d. for uncompressed. The nominal rates for grain were:—To Liverpool, 8d. by steam and 7d. by sail; for flour to Liverpool by sail 2s. 6d., and by steam 3s. 3d.

HOPS were unchanged in every respect. Small sales were made of the better grades at full prices. We quote:—New York, 8c. a 12c., per lb.; Eastern, 7c. a 10c.; Wisconsin, 5c. a 9c.; Michigan, 5c. a 9c.; Ohio, 5c. a 9c.; yearling, 3c. a 5c., nominal, and old, 1c. a 3c., nominal.

MOLASSES.—The market was dull, but unchanged. We note the arrival of several cargoes new from foreign ports, part of which was received directly by refiners, and the stock is still small. We note sales of 101 bbls. New Orleans, in lots, at from 55c. a 68c. We quote:—Porto Rico, 30c. a 57c.; Cuba muscovado, 30c. a 35c.; do. clayed, 20c. a 25c.; centrifugal and mixed, 18c. a 20c.; Demerara, 35c. a 40c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 69c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was very dull, but holders remained firm. Merchantable lots sold to the extent of 70 bbls. at 51c. Rosins met with a very small demand; holders demanded full prices. We quote strained at $2 45 a $2 50. Other grades are unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—The general market was very dull, with prices more or less nominal and in buyer's favor. There was more disposition to concede in order to effect sales. We quote crude in bulk 15c.; refined, standard white, 23c.; case oil quoted 31c. a 32c. In Philadelphia prices are a trifle easier and the market is dull. We quote refined for spot, 24⅛c. a 24⅝c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 164 bbls. pork, 1,254 packages cut meats and 825 packages lard. A limited demand prevailed for pork and the market was inactive, but at the close, firm. The sales for consumption were confined to 150 bbls., in lots, at $22 50 a $22 75 for mess, 2,500 bbls. for future delivery at $22 75 a $22 87⅛ for March and $22 87⅛ a $23 for April. Lard was without material change. The sales comprised 1,500 tierces at 13⅛c. for immediate delivery and 13⅛c. for March delivery. We quote city kettle rendered at 13⅛c. and No. 1 at 12⅛c. Beef was steady with a limited demand. We quote:—New prime mess, $20 a $23 50; new extra do., $15 a $18; new plain mess, $15 a $15, and India mess, $29 a $32. Beef hams were dull at $29 a $31. Bacon was inactive, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and sales were confined to 120 boxes city long clear at 11⅛c., 50 boxes city short clear at 11⅜c. and 50 do. for delivery in the latter half of the month at 12⅛c. Cut meats were steady, with a small demand and no noteworthy sales. Butter was rather more active at steady prices; sales were made within the range of the following prices:—Fine half tubs, 38c. a 42c.; fair half tubs, 30c. a 35c.; ordinary State firkins, 23c. a 34c.; fine dairies, State, tubs, 34c. a 38c.; Welsh dairies, 28c. a 32c., and fair made Welsh, 25c. a 27c. per lb. Cheese was quiet, but steady, at 15⅛c. for factory made.

RICE.—The market was firmer, under favorable advices from Charleston, with light offerings, however. The sales were confined to small lots, comprising 60 bags Rangoon at from 3⅜c. to 3⅜c., gold, in bond. Carolina sold to the extent of 55 tierces, at from 7⅛c. a 8⅛c. for fair to choice.

SEEDS.—Receipts, 1,490 bags. A moderate demand prevailed for clover at previous prices, with sales of about 10 tons at 11⅛c. a 11⅜c. Timothy, in the absence of sales, was dull and nominal at $6 a $6 25. Linseed was steady at $2 30 a $2 33 per 56 lbs.

STEARINE was steady and moderately active. We note sales of about 65 tierces—partly to arrive—at 15c.

SUGAR.—The market was only moderately active, and prices, without quotable change, were barely sustained. The sales were 400 hhds. on the basis of 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for fair to good refining Cuba and 377 boxes Cuba centrifugal at 10⅛c.; 200 boxes soft clayed at 9⅜c., and 200 boxes on private terms. Refined sugar was fairly active, but prices were a shade in buyers' favor. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8⅜c. a 10c.; do. 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do. 16 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do. white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; grocery grades, 9⅜c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅜c. a 9⅜c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8c. a 9⅜c. Refined sugar was weak, with more liberal offerings. We quote soft white 12⅛c. and hard 14c. a 14⅜c.

TALLOW was decidedly more active, at full prices, with sales of about 200,000 lbs. at from 8⅜c. a 9c., mostly at the latter prices, for choice Texas.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 529 bbls. The market was dull and lower, with sales of 400 bbls. at 95c.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BIGHAM—NEUMAN.—On Saturday, February 4, by the Rev. Father Farley, at St. James church, HENRY BIGHAM to HELEN M. NEUMAN. No cards.

HASKELL—MOORE.—On Monday, February 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, MARY E., daughter of William A. Moore, Esq., to BENJAMIN T. HASKELL, all of this city. No cards.

Birth.

ARNOLD.—On Saturday, February 4, at 457 Sixth avenue, the wife of P. L. Arnold of a son.

Cork (Ireland) papers please copy.

Died.

BEATTIE.—At Elizabeth, on Saturday, February 4, Mrs. ANN M. BEATTIE, widow of James Beattie, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Cornelius Beattie, No. 70 Scott place, Elizabeth, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be placed in the receiving vault of the Evergreen Cemetery of Elizabeth.

BIEGEN.—On Saturday, February 4, MARY MAGDALENA BIEGEN, beloved wife of Peter M. Siegen, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

A solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock, at St. Francis' church, West Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, from where the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

BOURNE.—On Friday morning, February 3, after a short illness, FRANCIS BOURNE, in the 55th year of his age.

BRENNAN.—On Sunday morning, February 5, of consumption, THOMAS M., son of Mary and the late Joseph Brennan, aged 27 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 286 First avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Sacramento (Cal.) papers please copy.

BUTTLE.—On Saturday evening, February 4, MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of Robert and the late Mary E. Buttle.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 54 Sixth avenue.

BYRNE.—On Monday, February 6, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, MARGARET BYRNE, aged 40 years.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, corner Smith and Dean streets, to St. Paul's church, Court street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

Dublin papers please copy.

CHICHESTER.—On Saturday, February 4, FANNIE T., wife of Aaron Chichester, aged 30 years.

Service at her late residence, No. 26 Madison avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Brinckerhoff, 341 West Houston street, New York, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

COGSWELL.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, February 5, MARY VAN RENSSELAER, wife of Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell and eldest daughter of John Cullen Van Rensselaer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Bayard street, New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONKLIN.—On Sunday morning, February 5, at four o'clock, HARRIET L. CONKLIN, the beloved wife of J. H. Conklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. H. Runnett, No. 42 South Washington square (Fourth street), this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DAYTON.—At Rockland Lake, on Sunday, February 5, Mrs. LUDICY DAYTON, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Wilkie, No. 40 Second avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DIMON.—In this city, on Sunday evening, February 5, after a short but severe illness, AMELIA GRAHAM, wife of David F. Dimon and daughter of the late George O. Gunn, M. D., in the 34th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Hastings' church, Forty-second street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GLASS.—JOHN GLASS, youngest son of Robert and Sarah Ann Glass, aged 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 324 East Twelfth street.

HAVERON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 6, ELIZA HAVERON, beloved wife of John Haveron, Esq., in the 40th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEGOME.—On Thursday, January 26, GEORGE H. HEGOME, in the 33th year of his age.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

HUBBS.—PHŒBE HUBBS, widow of Samuel Hubbs, aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, from 460 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, February 5, MARY, relict of John Jones, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Episcopal church, Adelphi street, near DeKalb avenue, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

KEEP.—On Monday morning, February 6, LAURA HOMEYARD KEEP, wife of James W. Keep.

The friends of the family and of her father, Dr. J. C. Homeyard, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 258 West Forty-third street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

LIPPINCOTT.—On Sunday, February 5, LILLIE LOUISE, daughter of Charles A. and Louise E. J. Lippincott, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Tuesday), at twelve o'clock noon, from No. 11 Whiting street, near Hap e, Lafayette, Jersey City.

MASKER.—On Monday, February 6, THOMAS, son of Richard and the late Mary Masker, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MULLEN.—On Sunday, February 5, after a short illness, JAMES MULLEN, aged 61 years, a native of the county Cavan, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of his brother, John Mullen, and brother-in-law, James McGuire, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 132 Elizabeth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCCULLOUGH.—On Monday, February 6, JOHN, infant son of Daniel and Mary McCullough, aged 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 325 Henry street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

OLIVER.—On Saturday, February 4, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. J. West, 430 Fifth avenue, JAMES D. OLIVER, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the church corner of Fourth street and Lafayette place.

O'DONNELL.—On Monday, February 6, at her late residence, 802 Second avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, ROSE, the beloved wife of James O'Donnell and sister of Rev. E. M. Smith, C. M., Brooklyn.

The remains will be taken from the above number on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, to the Church of St. Gabriel, Thirty-seventh street, near Second avenue, where there will be a solemn requiem mass offered for the repose of her soul. The numerous relatives and friends are requested to attend.

PLACE.—On Sunday, February 5, after a short and severe illness, WILLIE H., only son of Thomas O. and Sarah A. Place, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 105 Attorney street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

PURCELL.—A solemn anniversary requiem mass will be offered in St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, on next Wednesday morning, for the repose of the soul of Mrs. MARY T. PURCELL, wife of *Wm. J. Purcell, M. D.*, at nine o'clock.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

QUINN.—On Sunday, February 5, MARY QUINN, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 443 Sackett street, Brooklyn.

RODGERS.—At sea, on Friday, February 3, JOHN A. RODGERS, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 132 East Fortieth street, corner of Lexington avenue, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

RYER.—On Monday, February 6, LILLIE F., daughter of W. A. and E. H. Ryer, aged 2 years, 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 2 Delmonico row, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

SHANNON.—On Sunday, February 5, after a short but painful illness, JANE, the beloved wife of James Shannon, aged 48 years, 7 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, old No. 87 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

STEINER.—On Sunday afternoon, February 5, at two o'clock, DELIA STEINER, the beloved wife of Herman Steiner.

The relatives and friends, officers and brethren of Mount Nebon Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M.; of Lebanon Lodge, No. 9, I. O. B. B., and of Damon Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Henry street, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

NOTICE.—The brethren of Mount Nebon Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the wife of our worthy brother, Secretary Herman Steiner from her late residence, No. 57 Henry street, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock. ABM. J. SEMEL, Master.

NOTICE.—Brethren of Damon Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., are respectfully notified that the funeral of Delia Steiner, wife of Brother Herman Steiner, Recording Scribe of our lodge, will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, No. 57 Henry street.

WALTER L. CLARK, Chancellor.

LEBANON LODGE, No. 9, I. O. B. B.—The officers and members of this lodge are herewith requested to attend the funeral of the wife of our worthy ex-President and ex-Treasurer, Herman Steiner, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., from 57 Henry street. By order S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

STEPHENS.—On Sunday evening, February 5, SARAH C., wife of William A. Stephens.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 West Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STERLING.—On Sunday, February 5, at his residence, No. 553 Third avenue, CORNELIUS STERLING, aged 56 years, a native of Birr, Kings county, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the above number, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

SPORBORG.—On Monday, February 6, NATHAN, infant son of M. W. and Rose Sporborg, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, noon, from 314 West Twenty-fifth street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TABER.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday, February 4, SAMUEL T. TABER, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Westbury, L. I., this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Westbury station, on the Long Island Railroad, on the arrival of the half-past eight o'clock train from New York.

TOBIAS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, February 5, HARRIETTE, beloved wife of Dr. S. J. Tobias.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 49 West Thirty-third street.

TURNER.—On Sunday evening, February 5, THOMAS TURNER, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, 32 West Thirty second street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at four o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Wednesday morning.

WHITE.—On Monday, February 6, WILLIAM ARTHUR, eldest son of William and Sarah Elizabeth White, in the 16th year of his age.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, 63 East 127th street, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. Interment next morning, at Greenwood. The relatives and friends of the family and of his grandparents, William W. White and James B. Thorne, are invited to attend. Train leaves Twenty-sixth street at two P. M.

WOODRUFF.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, February 5, after a lingering illness, SMITH WOODRUFF, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, Rahway. Carriages will meet the ten and twelve o'clock trains from New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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A RUSHING RUSSIAN.

A Young Count Who Believes "Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady."

The Scrapes and Escapes of Count Witkiewitz—That Story of the Diamond Ring and the Paste Brilliant—Arrested and Acquitted—Laying Siege to the Heart and Hand of a Young Heiress—The Relatives Object—She Will Marry Him or Die—Exciting Romance—Grand Tableaux.

"Faint heart never won fair lady."

Here it is again, that old story—"The course of true love never runs smooth."

Miss Carrie Lester knows it. Why wouldn't she? She has got an awful dose of it. And Count Witkiewitz—he knows that other thing, which means "go it."

The little town of Amherst, in Massachusetts, has been for the last few days in a state of the greatest excitement. It is seldom that a whole town "goes for" a single individual. But the whole town aforesaid has been since Friday last on the

LOOKOUT FOR COUNT WITKIEWITZ,

who was ensconced quietly in the village on the lookout for Miss Carrie Lester, who was dying to see him. The Count is evidently a diplomatist. He took a friend with him, who was to be the bearer of certain *billets-doux*. That friend is a valuable man, as the sequel will show.

In the year 1863 there was a young Russian nobleman mixing in fashionable circles in this city, of pleasing address and noble mien for his age. He was then only seventeen, but even at that early age was prone to fall in love and create serious disturbances in

THE MINDS OF MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMEN

who were hoping to possess the hearts and hands of very youthful ladies. Into several scrapes did the young Russian get himself. More than once the angry frowns, which, of course, were returned with interest by the dashing, festive youth, of elderly gentlemen omened his expulsion from the society in which he moved. But he was a light-hearted young man, and cared no more for the good or ill will of an elderly gentleman than for the

AFFECTIONATE INTEREST OF AN ELDERLY MAID.

His conduct, however, was always gentlemanly enough, except in the particular exception alluded to, and he contrived to gain access into all the gay cliques of upper tendom with but little trouble

An ugly incident occurred in the youth's career at this time, which attracted considerable unenviable attention, and made his name familiarly known to lovers of sensation. There was

A LADY, ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED,

it is true, but who cherished for the young Count a warm affection, which, as rumor had it, might ripen into gushing love were the youth only a little older. The lady's betrothed was a young man of rather jealous proclivities, and this jealousy had much to do in sowing a thorn for the young rival, which has since stuck fast in him many a time, when

THE CRISIS OF HIS LIFE

seemed near at hand, and no time more bitterly than within the last few months. It is a well known fact that people of opposite sexes, when they have the necessary wherewithal, and are either engaged to be married or held bound by Cupid's chain, make each other most valuable or most worthless presents; and it is one of these articles, on this occasion a very valuable one, about which all the trouble arose. Not to revive the names of all the parties in the case, it shall only be mentioned that a certain young lady was about being married to a certain young gentleman, the son of a respectable merchant of this city. Count Witkiewitz stood very

HIGH IN THE YOUNG LADY'S AFFECTIONS;

in fact, could beat the intended husband and give any odds in the race. Lone meetings between the Count and the lady were very frequent, so frequent that the "intended" grew as jealous as a man in the circumstances could well grow. But the meetings were continued, and the Russian youth got such control over the lady's affections that, as the saying goes, he "could do what he liked" with her. It was somewhere in the "we sma'" hours of

A NIGHT IN THE AUTUMN

of the year before named that Count Witkiewitz and the lady were together, without the disagreeable third party, at the residence of her father. That old tale of billing and cooing, of course, was told, and most extraordinary protestations of reciprocal "softness" *of feeling indulged on both sides. The lady possessed*

A BRILLIANT DIAMOND RING,

the gift of her affianced husband, and an article of apparel he was especially fond to see her wear. In a magnanimous moment of an outburst of affection for her Russian lover, the *fiancée* forgot all about her pledged troth, and sealed the promises of love she was making by putting the diamond ring on the Count's finger, telling him to

WEAR IT FOR HER SAKE.

The Count responded, as may on authority be stated, with all rapidity and exuberance of an imagination which had been gradually developing itself for not more than seventeen winters, and vowed that the token should never be broken and should ever remain where it was then. But every man is liable to get hard up once in a while, and Count Witkiewitz was no exception to the rule. He did get

HARD UP; VERY BAD, INDEED,

and, after devising various means whereby to relieve himself, found at last there was nothing for it but to "pop" the ring. To think of again appearing before the magnificent donor of that costly token of love was impossible, and the Count compromised the difficulty in his own mind by resolving to pledge the diamond stone only, get inserted one of trifling value, wear the ring and enjoy the temporary supply of money afforded by the manoeuvre, all of which he did. After secretly enjoying

THE SUCCESS OF HIS MANIPULATION

for a few days, he was startled one afternoon to find that he was arrested on a charge of having stolen the ring from mademoiselle. This was a very bad fix to be placed in, and was the first difficulty in which the youthful Count found himself. How it came about was that the affianced individual missed the ring from the finger of his inamorata, and the green-eyed monster at once beginning to bellow within him concluded the attack by whispering into his attentive ear

THE YOUNG COUNT HAS GOT IT!

Surely enough the young Count had got it, or rather what looked as near as possible like to what he would have got if he could. The Russian youth, however, was arrested, accused of larceny, and put to almost endless trouble. The sensation papers took it up, spread upon it, abused the young gentleman as a thief, and generally called him bad names. The matter could have been very easily settled, only for

THE FIX IN WHICH THE YOUNG LADY

was placed. It would be at least very singular to expect of a woman that she, in presence of the young man to whom she was engaged to be married, should get upon a witness stand and swear that about one or two o'clock in the morning, in her own bedroom, she gave the dashing young Count Witkiewitz, whom her affianced husband hated with a deadly hate, the very diamond ring that closed the matrimonial engagement. Young Witkiewitz dared her to appear; she did not; he was honorably discharged and she got married. Rumor has it not much good has come of the marriage and a separation has long ago occurred. Such was

COUNT WITKIEWITZ'S FIRST SCRAPE

in New York, and it had, as has been already said, a good deal to do in bringing about all the tortuous windings of the love case in which he at present is figuring as a hero.

Released from the difficulty described above, the Count resolved to mix in the gay and fashionable throngs which make New York joyous with brilliant scenes and splendid display in the fashionable seasons of aristocratic citizens. It is not a matter of surprise that this

[illegible] OF LOVELY WOMAN

should have thought of turning his superb powers of conquest among the fair sex to good advantage. New York, however, did not furnish him with any object upon which his captivating countenance would deign to relent the muscles, and it is in Washington that he first appears as

[illegible] AN HEIRESS.

A pretty girl named Carrie Lester, whose father was a banker in Rochester, reported to have died worth about $2,000,000. Miss Carrie, when the young Russian first met her, was in that blooming period of [illegible] which comes at "sweet sixteen," and was, [illegible], as all reports admit,

A VERY LOVELY GIRL,

[illegible] tender sympathies, innocent of the wiles of [illegible] and women in matrimonial affairs, a [illegible] only pining to love everything and everybody. It was an easy conquest for the Count. From the very beginning the Russian made a deep impression on Miss Carrie's susceptible heart, and what was left undone that season in Washington was made up for afterwards in New York; but the most effective arrows were shot by Monsieur le [illegible] in the gorgeous, brilliant saloons of Paris, [illegible] in the more staid but equally exclusive drawing rooms of London. In a word poor Carrie lost her heart, and Count Witkiewitz held it [illegible]. How that heart has fluttered and [illegible] and suffered and pined since none can tell.

CARRIE WILL NEVER TELL IT,

not even to Witkiewitz. For this little heart has never wavered in its first love; never changed; was ever true, and would, as the young lady herself has said, follow Witkiewitz to Botany Bay, even though she were to pine away and die there. What could you do with such a girl but

LET HER HAVE HER WAY?

The young Russian knew the girl loved him, but he knew equally well that the "relations would ne'er consent." That story of the diamond ring was a terrible blow against him, and it was ever brought up as a "settler" to all his pleading. He returned from Europe after seeing Miss Lester there, during the season above referred to, and saw her here in New York repeatedly, but always with the ill-will of the young lady's mother frowning upon him and the coldness and repelling formalities of all her friends. Things went on in this way for some years. Witkiewitz grew up to be a dashing young fellow of twenty-one or twenty-two; visited all the lounging places of fashion wherever he went; made

HAVOC AMONG ALL THE LADIES

upon whom his talismanic eyes did fall, and was recognized among his acquaintances as a good-natured, easy-going young Russian Count, about whom it was rather uncertain whether he was a bogus Count or not. Things could not continue to go on always in this way. Miss Carrie was getting out of her teens. The Russian was now twenty-three. She was in love; the Count was either ditto with Miss Lester

OR WITH MISS LESTER'S MONEY.

He resolved to bring the matter to a close and to pitch friends and foes aside. For some time previous to October last the young Russian renewed his attentions, unwaveringly trying to remove every obstacle that surrounded him from the opposition of the friends of Miss Lester. In this that young lady lent him all the assistance in her power. They were secretly engaged to be married; the young lady acquainted her friends of the fact, and of course again all opposition was revived. Miss Carrie was growing desperate. She openly acknowledged

SHE LOVED THE RUSSIAN,

and that she could not live without him. Witkiewitz had been for some months previous to October last in Europe, and all his letters to Miss Carrie were intercepted. She had never heard a single word from him or about him, and this was a thing the young lady made up her mind should never, if she could help it, occur again. Things were now brought to a very fine point, and early in October the Count had several

INTERVIEWS WITH MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

at the Clarendon Hotel in this city. The mother was beginning to tremble for the health of the daughter, and consented at last to inquire

WHO WAS COUNT WITKIEWITZ,

and "interviewed" the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who was then staying for a few days at the Clarendon. Previous to this, however, a friend of Mrs. Lester had asked the Ambassador's opinion about the genuineness of the young Count, and the Minister prudently confined his remarks to some general observations about the wild waywardness of some young men. But on this occasion at the Clarendon it was rather more formal, for the Minister had heard that the Count attributed to him all his ill-success in

HIS WOOING OF MISS LESTER.

But the Minister was obliged to decide against his young countryman. He said that since his arrival in this country the Count had never been legitimized as a citizen either by the Russian Consul or by the Ambassador, an omission which would render null and void in Russia any marriage contracted in this country. The Count was asked to produce his papers showing that he was the son of the Count Witkiewitz, of Russia, and that he had gone through all the formulas required by the Czar of his subjects in America. The Count had no papers to produce and the onus of delay was therefore thrown upon him. Mrs. Lester then suggested that the Count had better make all things right before proceeding any further in the business, and

IT WAS AGREED ON ALL HANDS

that the prospective son-in-law should return to St. Petersburg and supply himself with the necessary credentials. The Count started, after doing very good business for the two weeks since his arrival in New York. Whether he went to St. Petersburg or not is a question; it is only known that he resided for some time in Brussels. At all events

HE STARTLED HIS FRIENDS

in this city on Thursday last by making his appearance in his own nonchalant and easy way, looking in the very best state of body and taking the world as pleasantly as possible. On this occasion, however, he

HAD CARRIE LESTER ON THE BRAIN,

and vowed he was the worst treated young nobleman in the world. He was bound to have as his wife the girl he loved and that loved him and

ALL THAT SORT OF THING.

He had no friends upon whom he could count, in the absence of the proper documents on his part, to lend themselves to his schemes. Yet he said he did not doubt ultimate success, and resolved to see Carrie. During Thursday evening, while in this city, he sent on telegrams to Miss Lester, which, however, owing to her prudent mamma and the wisdom of her uncle, Professor Tyler, of Amherst College, never reached

THE POOR, LOVE-STRICKEN GIRL,

and Witkiewitz, knowing full well what was the matter, resolved to go down to Amherst himself and see his ladylove. With this object in view he got the assistance of a very astute acquaintance, alluded to above, to whom he entrusted the delicate negotiation of being carrier pigeon between himself and the lady, and he took this functionary along with him. Travelling on at express train speed

THE GALLANT COUNT AND HIS COMPANION

thought the minutes hours, and the bitter cold of Thursday night did not help to remove the tedium of the journey. When the train had gone as far as Palmer, Mass., a change of cars was to take place, necessitating an hour's delay; but this was too much for the now excited Count, and giving forty dollars to a countryman for a conveyance for the next twenty miles the gallant Russian and his esquire arrived in the town of Amherst early on Friday morning. And now

BEGAN A SCENE MOST EXTRAORDINARY,

perhaps exceeding in the combination of circumstances anything of the sort since the good old bygone days when men cracked each other's heads and split each other's bodies for the women of the period. The news spread like wildfire over the village that that Russian Count who wanted to steal *away from Amherst House (the residence of Professor Tyler)* the beautiful heiress of the family was coming to town; and scarcely had the young Russian set foot in the depot when Dr. Tyler and some of his friends warned the Count to

LEAVE THE VILLAGE OR BEAR THE CONSEQUENCES,

but with pluck and firmness the lover politely refused to be guided in his actions and passed on to the hotel, followed by a group of curious and astounded sightse[e]rs. All day Friday and Saturday the Count remained perfectly quiet at his hotel, but not without having first conveyed to Carrie the fact of his presence in the town. There ensued a series of billetdoux, brought hither and thither by the carrier pigeon, a few examples of which will suffice, and all of which will readily be pardoned. The first, of course, ran—

"Carrie, love, I am here."

The reply was, "Oh, I am so glad: Do take care."

The Count's next was, "Carrie, sweetest girl, when shall I see you? Say when."

The reply was, "I love you the same as ever. Do not fear."

To which the Count sent, "I must gate to you. I must shak youre hand and see youre feace."

This last selection, it will be remembered, is to be attributed to the Count's imperfect knowledge of the English language. But

THE COUNT GREW DESPERATE

on Saturday, seeing how everything scowled at him, and that so close was the guard placed to watch the poor sick girl (for Miss Lester has been ailing ever since the Count was sent to Europe for his papers) that the carrier pigeon began to bring no good news. This

LAST ENFORCEMENT UPON MISS CARRIE'S

liberty must have proved to her "the straw that breaks the camel's back;" for she too now began to let it be seen that she had a will of her own. The family were plotting and planning to know how best and easiest might the Count's expulsion from the village be effected; and this having come to the girl's knowledge

MADE HER RESOLVE

upon a step which, doubtless, otherwise she would not have dreamed of. She boldly broke through all restraints of the house, and rushing like a demented woman through the village streets, followed by all the members of the family, never stopped till she reached the hotel, and threw herself

IN THE ARMS OF THE COUNT,

who hastened to meet her. There, folded in the Count's embrace, sobbing as if her heart would break, she remained till her relatives came up and forcibly dragged her away. A letter received in this city upon Sunday morning last from the Count himself, and written to a gentleman acquainted with the entire romance, fully describes the scene:—

THE COUNT'S LETTER.

AMHERST HOUSE.

MY DEAR—All was done to prevent me of seeing Miss Lester. They capped my telegraphs, opened letters and they had a convention to pack her of Amherst send from another town. At the last moment all failed. A friend watched to get a sight of her, told her I was here. She immediate moved to the Hotel and trew herself in my armes. They were taking her by fascal force from my armes. They cruelly bended her little armes, so as to make her release me. They choqued her to prevent of bolowing. Never the like. All in vain. She will rather die than give me up. Every one in the town is for me. Carry send secretly to me at night 'mploring not to leave Amherst and that her armes were sore. How that will end I dont know. God help us. We will rather die than be parted.

Yours faithfully,

C. WITKIEWITZ.

The gentleman who received the above letter also received yesterday morning a telegram from the Count stating briefly that everything was all right, and that the friends of the young lady, seeing that

FURTHER OPPOSITION WAS USELESS,

relented and consented to the marriage. From another and equally reliable source it was ascertained that Professor Tyler, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Carrie Tyler and the Count had left Amherst yesterday morning at ten o'clock for New York, where, in as short a time as possible, Miss Carrie is to be rewarded for her fidelity by becoming

THE COUNTESS WITKIEWITZ.

The marriage ceremony is to take place in the Greek church, in this city, and the Russian Minister and his family, beside several other distinguished persons, are expected to attend, but the Russian law requires a delay of about three weeks before the ceremony can be performed, in order that the customary announcements may be made in church.

VARIOUS ARE THE OPINIONS

in regard to the sincerity of the Count in this intended marriage. But there is also on the other side a story afloat that the late Mr. Lester did not leave quite the large amount of money at his death which report alleges. Then, on the other hand, it is said that really the Count who is the hero of this Amherst romance is the son of Count Witkiewitz, of Russia, whose property was confiscated by the Russian government, and who

RECENTLY RECOVERED A LARGE AMOUNT

of money through successful litigation about his claims on some gold mines in Siberia. It is even further said that in all probability the young Count will

FIVE TEN YEARS HENCE,

be worth about $10,000,000, if the lawsuits pending and to come for the recovery of the confiscated property shall be as successful as those already concluded. These rumors may be taken for what they are worth. Miss Carrie Lester says, however, she doesn't care whether the young Russian is worth a cent or a million, and that she has money enough for both.

THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Intense Cold in Maine.

WISCASSET, Feb. 6, 1871.

The mercury indicated six degrees below zero at nine o'clock Saturday night, and ten degrees below Sunday morning. A violent northwest wind prevailed during both days. There has been no mail communication westward since Friday.

The Kennebec river is frozen over at Bath and the ferryboats cannot run.

On Saturday night the farmhouse of David Bailey, Jr., in Wiscasset, was destroyed by fire, with the contents. The property was uninsured.

A Cold Snap in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, Feb. 6, 1871.

The thermometer stood two degrees above zero this morning. To-day was the coldest day of the season.

Massachusetts Weather Report.

BOSTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

Reports of intense cold are received from all points East and North.

Snowstorm in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6, 1871.

Cold weather prevails here. A slight fall of snow last night, followed by sleet.

The Ice Crop.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 6, 1871.

The thermometer is at zero. The Hudson river ice crop will be harvested entirely by Wednesday night. All doubts are now at an end. A larger or a better crop was never cut before.

Seven ice boats reached Newburg to-day from New Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The boating is excellent.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Monday, Feb. 6—11:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, by Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.17	39	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.34	27	N.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Boston	30.23	13	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.37	13	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.1[illegible]	40	N. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.4[illegible]	22	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.25	29	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.28	31	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.39	17	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.20	38	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.35	15	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	30.23	20	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.01	68	—	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville	29.20	41	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.06	55	—	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.26	26	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.05	59	N. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	30.21	37	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
N. Orleans, La.	30.02	61	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New York	30.29	15	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.04	31	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.41	7	S. E.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.33	15	N. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.34	26	N. E.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.49	7	N.	Very gentle.	Fair.
San Francisco					Rain.
Savannah	30.22	47	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.19	31	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.19	21	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.3[illegible]	13	N.	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	30.25	22	—	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.27	50	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
N'w London, Ct	30.22	15	N.	—	Clear.
Mt Washington	23.5[illegible]	15	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.29	25	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Mount Washington Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

Observations taken at seven P. M.:—Barometer, 23.55, being a change of plus .24; thermometer, 11 deg.; relative humidity, .53; wind, W. N. W.; velocity of wind, thirty-five miles per hour.

When on Saturday the thermometer fell to 40 deg. below zero we thought it had reached its lowest point, but it continued to fall until at three A. M. on Sunday, it was 59 deg. below zero. During the night the gusts of wind must have been more than 100 miles per hour. This is probably the severest weather ever experienced, as a temperature of 76 deg. below zero—the lowest record—when it was comparatively calm, would be no comparison to 59 deg. below zero accompanied by a terrific wind.

It is perfectly clear to-night above and there are but few clouds in the valley.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	32	8	3 P. M.	38	23
6 A. M.	31	6	6 P. M.	37	23
9 A. M.	35	10	9 P. M.	35	16
12 M.	38	16	12 P. M.	35	16

Average temperature yesterday 15¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 35¼

The reunion of the graduates of the late senior department, Twelfth street school, will take place at the school building, Twelfth street, near Broadway, to-day, February 7, at half-past one o'clock.

Patrick Tierney, a man forty years of age, was found yesterday in a shed at the foot of Fifty-third street, East river, suffering from exposure to the extreme cold and want of nourishment. He died while being conveyed to the station house.

James Morrison, alias Brady, the noted burglar, who was arrested on Sunday for breaking into the jewelry store of Joseph Lewis, No. 88 Bleecker street, as fully described in the HERALD of yesterday, was committed for trial yesterday at Jefferson Market, by Judge Shandley, without bail.

The official returns from the First district of the Twelfth ward, which district was estimated in the last report of the new census, shows a population of 8,114, being 886 less than the estimate, and reducing the increase for the city from 17,531 to 16,615. The entire population, as reported, is 944,047.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Fighting the Erie—A Girl's Reform School—Newark To Be Further Dissected.

In the Senate last evening a petition was presented from the citizens of Paterson, asking for a repeal of the laws of last year respecting the Erie Railway. Similar petitions were presented from residents of different parts of Passaic and Bergen counties.

A bill was introduced to establish a reform school for girls. Another bill was introduced to enable the Board of Freeholders of Hudson county to construct a road to the county farm and poorhouse.

In the House, Mr. Wilson introduced an act creating a new ward in Newark, to be called the fourteenth. The act to incorporate the Widows' Home, of Jersey City, was lost.

WIDENING OF BROADWAY.

Meeting of Property Owners.

A number of Broadway property owners, who feel that their rights have been involved by the bill recently introduced into the Legislature repealing the act for the widening and straightening of Broadway, held a meeting at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, last night, to take some action in reference to the matter, and to ascertain what rights they really did possess. Large investments have been made in property on the line of the proposed improvement, and if it is not carried into effect a large amount of money will be lost.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 6—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money and the account. American securities closed easier; five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90; 1865, 89½; 1867, 90½; 1867, 89½; ten-forties, 88½. Railway stocks closed dull; Erie easier at 18; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—United States five-twenty bonds are quoted at 94⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed heavy. Middling uplands, 7⅜d. a 7½d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. a 8d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of cotton shipped January to April from Savannah or Charleston at 7⅜d. for middling uplands.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—4:30 P. M.—Wheat—Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 2d. Lard flat at 64s. Breadstuffs generally dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—4:30 P. M.—Naval stores quiet.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 6—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, 32s. 10s.; spirits petroleum 1s. 5½d.; Calcutta linseed, 60s.; linseed cake buoyant, but not quotably higher.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 6.—Petroleum closed declining; quoted 57f.

INCENDIARISM IN BELOIT, WIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1871.

Four tenement houses at Beloit, Wis., owned by R. Brown, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000. Insurance $15,000—in the Continental, North American and Phoenix, of New York, and Western companies. Nineteen families occupied the houses. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Since the occasion of Edwin Forrest's farewell engagement on the stage which we attended some time ago we have had the war in Algeria, the war in the Crimea, the war in Italy, the French Napoleonic war in Mexico and our great rebellion, the war in Paraguay, the Austro-Prussian war, the great Abyssinian expedition and this war in France; and we have had the opening of the Suez Canal and the Pacific Railroad, and the ratification of negro emancipation, negro equality and negro suffrage, and still the grand old American tragedian is the grandest of them all. The world has been turned upside down, the very sites of our old play-houses, where Forrest reigned in all his glory, have disappeared.

And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

And still this towering King Saul among his tribe, a head and shoulders above the crowd, holds his own to-day. We mean that we saw, and heard and enjoyed as ever, yea, more than ever before, his impersonation of the grand, glorious and sublime old King Lear last night. The night was discouragingly cold, and so there was not a full house, but though it lacked in numbers it exceeded any house we have known for a long time in enthusiasm from the beginning to the end. The popular veteran was welcomed with a will, a spontaneous outbreak which signified that he still lived in the hearts of the people, and from act to act he was recalled with the same hearty manifestations. We had expected that Old Time would betray his encroachments upon the veteran actor after all these years so plainly as to be painful; but it is not so. Our great American tragedian is still great; his bodily strength is still wonderful, and his voice is still strong and still flexible in its modulations, from the soft appeal for charity to the fierce denunciations of an outraged King and father—from the tearful complaints of a poor old man in his dotage to the terrible wrath of a giant in his strength. And they may say what they like, it still seems to us that in his renderings of Shakspeare every sentence is like the fire of a heavy battery of rifled cannon, and every word is a hundred pounder. You want, for instance, to hear every word of Forrest as old Lear, and you do hear it, and hear it, too, in a broader and deeper sense than you ever heard it from any other Lear. It is one of those massive characters which call for a man of kingly stature and a kingly voice, and Forrest is the man who meets these requisitions. These remarks might be extended to specifications touching various points in his grand performance last night, but it will suffice for this community to say that Forrest is still the great Forrest as King Lear. He is well supported, too, by Mr. Harris, as Edgar and poor Tom; fairly by Mr. Allerton, as the villain Edmund, and well by Mr. Morris, as Kent, and fairly by Mr. Arnold as Gloster; by Mr. Lowry, as Albany, and by Mr. Collins, as Cornwall. Mr. Matthews, as Oswald, was good, so was Mr. Smith as Burgundy. Miss Placide was a satisfactory Goneril, though the amiable Miss Walters seems hardly equal to the ferocious Regan. Miss Lillie, a young woman of a very pleasing face and person and voice and manner, is really a charming impersonation of the charming Cordelia, and has the promise of a great career before her. The stage appointments will do for Forrest, who is a host in himself, and the company, imported for the occasion, will, throughout, compare favorably with most of the Shakspearian companies of these degenerate days in high tragedy. "Lear" will be repeated every evening this week, and we predict that with each repetition the audience will be increased, for we can assure the admirers of Forrest that the old man is still the great American tragedian.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Lord Lytton's "Money"—one of the most ingenious productions of the author of the best acting plays ever written for the modern English stage—was admirably presented for the first time this season at Wallack's last evening. Notwithstanding the piercing cold, which penetrated even this cosey and comfortable theatre, the house was as well filled as it always is when Mr. Lester Wallack himself appears. Mr. Wallack personated Alfred Evelyn, the ambitious scholar, in such a masterly style as to bring into full and distinct relief that favorite character of the novelist and dramatist with all the lights and shade thrown upon it by sudden vicissitudes of fortune. Mr. John Gilbert was completely transformed into the burly individuality of Benjamin Stout, M. P. Mr. Charles Fisher convulsed the spectators with laughter by the struggle between the lachrymose memory of Graves for his lost "Maria" and the irresistible attractions of the buxom widow, Lady Franklyn, who was merrily represented by Miss Emily Mestayer. The *rôle* of Clara Douglas was sustained by Mrs. Thomas Barry, and that of Georgiana Vesey by Miss Helen Tracy. In the absence of Mr. Lanagan the part of Sir John Vesey was read by Mr. Williamson. Mr. Owen Marlowe made an excellent Captain Dudley Smooth, and Mr. B. T. Ringgold an equally good Sir Frederick Blount. Mr. Charles Rockwell personated Lord Glossmore. With so fine a cast as this the revival of "Money" cannot miss being successful.

OLYMPIC.—FOX'S RICHELIEU.—G. L. Armand des Etats Unis, as the festive George styles himself, is, to our mind, a more consistent and energetic Richelieu than Booth's. The travestie, burlesque, extravaganza, or whatever you may be inclined to call it, adheres very close to the text of the original, and is only relieved by some stray *morceaux* of wit. Jokes in it are like angels' visits, and the humor consists principally in a few clever distortions of Bulwer's lines. We have "the bright Lexington avenue," "the awful circle of Tammany" and "the hurling of an Erie injunction," but very little more, in the dialogue. The play cannot compare in real humor with the "Hamlet" of Fox last year. In stage appearance and occasional bursts of flowery diction Fox becomes a formidable rival of his West side predecessor, and the light of genuine comedy shines through his side-splitting impersonation. It is a pity that such an admirable comedian should be so long hidden under a clown's face or obscured by wretched burlesques. If Mr. De Walden cannot make something better out of "Richelieu" than what we saw last night the sooner he relinquishes stage writing the better. Hayes has set it, however, in most exceedingly pretty scenery, and Fox makes an effect with the character such as probably no other comedian on the American stage could hope for. Richelieu does not by any means give him as much latitude as Hamlet, yet he seizes upon every point that can be travestied, and makes it tell. We could suggest for him as more appropriate subjects, King Lear, Richard III. or Romeo. "Richelieu" cannot be made a permanent success either at Booth's or the Olympic. Among Fox's assistants the most noticeable were Miss Jennie Yeamans—a mere child—who played Francois much better than the representative at Booth's; Little Eldridge, a charming Julie, and always reliable actress, and Ada Harland, whose De Mauprat far surpassed her other stage impersonations. Everything that could make the play a success has been liberally donated by the management, but we honestly think that it bears within itself the elements of non-success. The subject is difficult to travestie, and De Walden is the last in the world capable of doing so. Judging from the first performance and the success of it, we are confirmed in our previously expressed opinion that G. L. Fox has no superior on the American stage in comedy.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening four separate acts of four separate operas, "Les Brigands," "Barbe Bleue," "La Grande Duchesse" and "La Périchole," were given at this theatre by a combination company comprising three *prime donne*, Silly, Persini and Aimée, and the remains of three ballet troupes. There would have been four *prime donne*, but that Montaland has suddenly left, for well understood reasons, on the last European steamer. In each case the second act of the opera was taken, apparently without much regard to whether it were the best open to selection or not. In "Les Brigands" Silly sang the most popular *morceau* of the opera—the "Laughing Song"—and was greeted with deserved and enthusiastic applause. "Barbe Bleue"—so much of it as was given—was, it must be confessed, a little dull, with the exception of the very, very amatory song with which the act closes. But the interest of the audience was again enchained by Persini's careful singing and admirable acting in the "Grande Duchesse" and Aimée as La Périchole was a brilliant and decided success. A very full house were apparently drawn by this charming patchwork performance; and, as the audience was mainly composed of *opera bouffe* enthusiasts, who knew by heart the pieces presented, it was tolerably well received. Still, even to these seasoned *habitués*, it is doubtful whether a single opera would not be more acceptable. The ballet, as usual, took up a considerable portion of the time, and Lupo and Albertina vied with each other in exciting the enthusiasm of the house. The *danse sérieuse* worked into "Barbe Bleue" was especially successful, but the new *pas de cancan* in the "Grande Duchesse" was a miserable failure. The mounting of the scenes was excellent, and the orchestra still bears testimony to the care and skill with which it is drilled.

STEINWAY HALL—MLLE. HALLIER-DOSTS'S CONCERT.—This is a terribly prosaic age, and despite the romantic character of the above named lady's history very few people went to her benefit concert last evening. She is a very good artist—in appearance somewhat like Parepa, and possessing a fine, clear, sweet-toned, well cultivated soprano voice. She deserved, indeed, a much better recognition of her talents than what the metropolitan public seemed to give her. Her assistants were of recognized merit. Miss Marie Krebs, the talented young pianist; Miss Grazelle Ridgway and Messrs. Leoni, Bartlett and Bun appeared. The first played Chopin and Liszt, and the others sung in their usual style. Perhaps a reason for the very small attendance may be given in the fact that the tickets were placed at two dollars, and not one out of ten of our regular concert-goers is willing to pay so much, unless their wives want to see what new toilet Nilsson wears, and then they'll pay an extra bonus. Mlle. Hallier-Dosts had last night, we should say, about $300, or less. She is, indeed, an artist of whom any Italian teacher (and we have a swarm of them in this city) may be proud. But two dollars was too much on a cold night to fill even the first rows of seats.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.—After the usual olio at this theatre last night a new Irish drama (according to the playbills) was produced. If the rubbishing nonsense had been called a series of negro minstrel scenes in Irish it would be more like the *pot-pourri* shuffled at before the public last night. In the opening scene a bloodthirsty detective slouched on wrapped in a double folded old horse blanket, looking more like a starved out Shawnee than a man in civilized life. He afterward made two attempts at fighting one, two, three duels, wearing a long watch guard and Astrakhan cap. This Irish drama was a series of some six scenes without coherency, language or plot, winding up without any finish but a tableau.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A very select though an exceedingly slim audience attended the first of the series of concerts and readings to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in aid of the Foundling Asylum and St. Mary's Female Hospital. It must be attributed to the coldness of the temperature without; for certainly there is sufficient charity and philanthropy among the wealth and intelligence of the City of Churches to fill the Academy from pit to dome upon the mere announcement of such a treat for such a purpose. The programme was an excellent one. It embraced superior musical, operatic and poetic recitations. Mr. Joseph Poznanski presided at the pianoforte. Mr. Isaac Poznanski received an *encore* for his excellent violin playing in his "Caprice Americain." But to Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa belongs the palm of the evening. Her reading and recitations were beautiful and touched a chord in every sympathetic heart. The "Bells of Shandon" were rendered with an entirely original and sweet, ringing effect, such as only an accomplished daughter of Erin could give that gem of Father Prout. An *encore* awaited the lady, who, upon coming forward, gave "The Sister of Charity," a new and charming poem. In part second of the programme Mrs. Rossa recited in her most spirited style "Fontenoy." The applause was great. Madame Lassau sang "Robert, toi que j'aime," with good effect. Miss Emma C. Terry's rendition of "La Fioraja" (Bevignani), was well received, that lady having a very sweet voice. Mr. J. R. Thomas also lent the harmony of his voice to the occasion. The concert was under direction of Madame Christine Walsh, assisted by J. M. Loretz. The Irish exiles occupied a private box and gave frequent evidence of their enjoyment by applause. The second concert will be on Thursday evening next.

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER.

The Germans on the Situation—Fierce Opposition—Legalized Robbery.

The Germans of Jersey City held a meeting at Cooper Hall last evening, at which the proposed city charter was discussed. Mr. Jacob Ringle presided. The speeches were all of a denunciatory character, and one speaker declared that there never was a time when property owners had more cause for alarm than now, when a clique of corrupt men were conspiring to plunder the people and enrich themselves. It was further remarked that not a citizen of any respectability has ventured to endorse the appointment of Bumsted on the Board of Public Works. A levy of upwards of $8,000,000 is to be raised for the purposes enumerated in the proposed charter, and it is designed to entrust the expenditure of such a vast sum to men who have openly boasted that they would spend ten thousand dollars to carry the charter and the commissioners named thereon. At one period of the meeting a very hostile sentiment prevailed and several individuals declared their intention of proceeding to Trenton and denouncing the scheme. The members of the Legislature from Jersey City came in for their share of the denunciation as being in league with dishonest men instead of representing the people.

LARGE FIRE IN EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6, 1871.

Hoyer block, in East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Total loss, $40,000; insurance, $24,000.

The station buildings of the Michigan Central Railroad at Galesburg were destroyed by fire last night.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 01	Moon rises...eve	7 49
Sun sets	5 25	High water.morn	9 50

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Cork	Feb 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ismailia	Feb 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Feb 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Feb 11	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Caledonia	Feb 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Feb 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hermann	Feb 18	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Anglia	Feb 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Acadia	Feb 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Australia	Feb 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Theresa, Mudgett, Antwerp—Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark St Bernhard (NG), Bahr, Cork—C Luling & Co.

Bark Laura (NG), Wilmsen, Bremen—H Koop & Co.

Bark American Union, Baker, Seville—Jas Henry.

Bark Union (Br), Green, Santander—J Bensusan, Jr.

Bark Ukraine, Melcher, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss (Br), Vesey, Hamilton (Bermuda)—J N Harvey.

Brig Johannes (Swe), Fosberg, Antwerp—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Thor (Dan), Bodker, Stettin—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig China (Br), Hensler, Port Medway, NS—G A Philips & Collins.

Schr Watchman, Naugler, Aspinwall—G Wessels.

Schr Este la Day, Carey, Brunswick, Ga—Baker & Dayton.

Schr Spartel, Smith, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.

Steamer Fall River, Holmes, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Mexico, Timmermann, Vera Cruz Jan 25, Sisal 27th, and Havana Feb 1, with mdse and 9 passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Hertha (Nor), Arentsen, Port Talbot 42 days, with railway iron to order—vessel to master. Took the middle passage and had fine weather until coming on the coast, since heavy NW gales.

Bark Hunnus (Aus), Sorzak, Trieste 73 days, with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather up to Bermuda; has been 12 days from thence, with heavy NW and NNW gales.

Bark Olaf Nickelsen (Nor), Vulst, Bordeaux 55 days, with mdse to Lement & Fils—vessel to master. Took the southern passage, and had strong, variable gales throughout; took a pilot 3d inst, off Fire Island, from boat F Perkins, No 13.

Brig Louisa (Br), Evans, Teneriffe 25 days, in ballast, to G F Bulley. Had fine weather until coming on the coast, then 5 days with heavy NNW gales.

Brig Dunkeld (Br), Wharton, St Thomas Jan 10, with wine, &c, to Boyd & Hincken. Was in the latitude of Bermuda Jan 17, and off Hatteras 24th, made Fire Island Light Feb 2, and have been since then getting to New York; experienced heavy gales from N to W, with very cold weather, making much ice; Feb 2, lat 40 20, lon 72 30, spoke bark Hattie M (Br), hence for Rotterdam.

Brig Farana (Br), Edgett, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar and melado to order—vessel to master. Experienced strong NW winds; Jan 29, lat 28 40, lon 79 45, spoke brig Sleel, from Cienfuegos for Boston; has been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Anna Whiting (of Castine), Hutchinson, Demarara 21 days, with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co. Had fine weather; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Ricardo Barros (of Brookhaven), Newton, Ponce, PR, 10 days, with oranges to J & T Fenstall—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather up to Barnegat; has been 2 days north of that point, with heavy NW gales.

Schr Pedro A Grau (of Philadelphia), Cobb, Cienfuegos 12 days, with sugar to Kabera & Co—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had strong S winds up to Cape Henry, since heavy NW winds; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr L W Kissam, Laval, Virginia.

The ship General Berry (of Thomaston), from Callao, which arrived 4th, reports was off Cape Horn 2 days with heavy WNW gales; lost foretopsail and crossjack yard, split sails. Rounded the Cape Nov 3; had no SE trades; crossed the Equator Dec 25 in lon 33 40; took pilot Feb 4 from boat Christian Bergh, No 16; Dec 4, lat 22 20 S, lon 30, spoke ship Amelia Thompson (Br), from Glasgow, bound S; 25th, lat 1 33 N, lon 30 25, spoke bark Natoni (Br), from Liverpool for Boston (?).

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.

SAILED.

Bark Lahn & Sophie (NG), St John's, PR.

Shipping Notes.

There are several schooners in the ice between Hart's Island and Sand's Point, bound South. Ice very heavy to Sand's Point. Steamers pass through Hell Gate with great difficulty. River frozen over as far as the eye can reach. The steamer Elm City, bound East, and steamer Traveller, bound South, got completely fast in the ice opposite Whitestone yesterday, and were considerably delayed in consequence.

Marine Disasters.

For disaster to schr Ralph Souder, from Philadelphia for Trinidad, and to English steamer Indian, at Savanna-la-Mar, see special telegrams from Kingston, Ja, in news column.

SHIP HERSCHEL.—The ship reported as ashore on the West Bank 5th inst was the Herschel, from New York for Hamburg. She was pulled off without apparent damage and proceeded to sea.

SHIP BEACON LIGHT (of St John, NB), Frye, from Greenock for Rangoon, is reported by a telegram from the captain at Aden as having been lost at sea. She was built at Moncton, NB, in 1863, registered 915 tons, owned by Robert Blair, of Moncton, and others, and insured in St John for $10,000.

BARK BLACK BROTHERS, Petty, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, before reported sunk near Cape Henlopen, was insured (vessel and freight) in Yarmouth (NS) offices for $17,000.

BARK SYDNEY (of Greenock), Spratley, from Demarara for Queenstown, before reported lost, was abandoned in lat 25 18, lon 63 40.

BARK LAMPLIGHTER.—The quantity of wrecked material and a large number of dead cattle which were passed Dec 21, Bermuda bearing SE by E 169 miles distant, by bark Antelope, at this port, were probably from bark Lamplighter, which left New York Dec 13 for Bermuda, with a deck load of cattle, and not having arrived at destination at last accounts has probably foundered.

BARK ELWOOD COOPER, at San Francisco 6th inst from New York, lost overboard Daniel Dempsey, seaman, of New York, during the passage.

BRIG AIDO (Rus), Winston, from Hartlepool for Baltimore, was towed into Cowes 19th ult leaky, making 12 inches per hour.

BRIG CHIEFTAIN (Br), Roche, from Demarara for Boston, which put into Halifax 3d inst, had lost spars and one seaman.

BRIG SUSANNAH (Sp), before reported ashore off Ossabaw Island, went to pieces while the steamboat Maggie Suffold was towing her off. Her rigging, sails, anchors and boats were saved.

BRIG JOHN CHRYSTAL, Barnes, before reported as being ashore on New Inlet bar, and subsequently towed to Wilmington, NC, was got off by the revenue cutter Seward. Capt Barnes returns his thanks to Capt Price, of the Lucille, and especially to Capt Usher, of the Seward. Through the exertions of the latter the brig was got off and towed up, a service which Capt Usher rendered with great promptitude and courtesy.

BRIG TORRENT, Tibbets, from Matanzas for New York, before reported put into Charleston 3d inst in distress, reports on the 30th and 31st ult encountered heavy weather and started the cutwater, which caused the vessel to leak.

SCHR ADELAIDE (Br), Thomson, was wrecked Dec 31 on the SE point of Maraquosant. Crew saved; vessel and cargo a total loss.

SCHR GAME COCK (Br), from St Domingo for Boston, which was taken into Norfolk for repairs, after being ashore on Chincoteague, was taken upon the marine railway 1st inst, with her cargo of coffee on board; her sheathing was found to be all off fore and aft, vessel leaking badly, and she will have to be stripped in order to be made seaworthy.

THE LATE GALES AT THE EASTWARD.—The wind blew at a fearful rate in the bay on Friday night, and inward bound mariners who had got inside the Capes during the day were glad to seek shelter wherever good anchorage could be found. The wind came in terrific squalls from the northwest, and as it blew off shore some vessels which failed to secure a haven were probably blown far to leeward. The ship Calcutta, from the East Indies, and the bark Helen Campbell, from London, the latter with some damage to sails, both ran into Gloucester harbor. Brig Arthur Eggleso, from the coast of Africa, also anchored there. This vessel had a hard time on the coast, having been 82 days on the passage, buffeted by head winds and stormy weather, with a portion of the crew sick and short of provisions. She arrived at Holmes' Hole Jan 14, and starting on the 21st to get around Cape Cod she failed in the attempt and was obliged to return on the 25th, after getting almost into the bay. On the 2d inst she ventured out again, and being overtaken by the gale on Friday night put into Gloucester, where she will await another opportunity to reach her destination. The strong northwest wind interfered with the movements of large vessels in the harbor Saturday afternoon. The bark Robert Litson, from London, was being towed in by the tug American Eagle, parted the hawser, and the vessel was anchored about two miles below the city, it being impossible to make further progress with her until the wind moderated.—Boston Post, Feb 6.

Miscellaneous.

Mr John E Allen, purser of the steamship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz and Havana, will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our despatches, &c.

SCHR ALEXANDER YOUNG, of Philadelphia, now at Baltimore, has been purchased by parties in Warren on private terms. She will continue in the coasting trade, and be commanded by Capt Jones, late of schr Hannah Blackman.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—The brig J L Bowen (of Quincy, Mass), Capt Amsbury, with a full cargo of flour for a French port, made the run from New York or from Long Island Sound, to Falmouth, E, in the short time of only 17 days, arriving at Falmouth on the 17th ult.

Whalemen.

Sailed from Provincetown about 2d inst, schrs Agate, Atkins; B F Sparks, Bell, and Arizona, Higgins, for the West Indies, where they will whale for humpbacks until May or June, when they will repair to sperm whaling grounds.

Bark Awashonks, Norton, of NB, was at Bravo CVI, Dec 7, clean, all well, bound S.

Bark Vigilant, Thatcher, of NB, was at Bravo Nov 24, having taken 2 small sp whales when 4 days out from home; bound S.

Bark Adeline Gibbs, Forman, of NB, was at Bravo Nov 24.

Foreign Ports.

DEMARARA, Jan 15—In port brig Moses Day, Lord, for New York ldg; and others.

HAVANA, Jan 29—Arrived, steamship Maria (Sp), Amengual, New Orleans; schrs Henry Adalbert, Fiske, Bristol; Mary Gibbs, Coggins, Hull; Katie Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville; 31st, brig A L Palmer, O'Connell, Boston; schr Sylvan, Crafford, Wilmington.

Sailed Jan 24, brig Ortolan, Leeman, north of Hatteras; schr H Curtis, Curtis, Matanzas; 25th, barks Atlanta, Ricker, Galveston; Elvira (Sp), Oliver, Charleston; brigs Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, north of Hatteras; George E Dale, Pierce, Cardenas; 31st, bark Emma F Herriman, Randell, Sagua; brig Walter Howes, Pierce, do.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 5—Arrived, steamships Cuba, Moodie, New York; France, Grace, and Alexandria, Lees, do; City of Baltimore, Delamotte, do via Halifax; Sweden, McKenzie, Savannah; ships British Queen, Francis, and Wm F Storer, Bryant, do; Wyoming, Jackson, Philadelphia.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Jan 17—Ent out, bark Express, Nickerson, for Philadelphia.

MATANZAS, Jan 27—Arrived, schrs Edwin Reed, Howes, New York; 29th, Emma Green, Collins, Charleston.

In port 26th, barks Sarah E Frazier, Knight, and G W Rosevelt, Harriman, for New York; brigs Five Brothers, Thurlow, and John Wesley, Ford, for do; Posie (Br), Smith, and J Pollelo (Br), Dyer, for do; Concord, Kelly, for Baltimore; Liberty, Devereaux, for north of Hatteras; schrs Shiloh, Hubbard, for Baltimore; Telumah, Hall, for New York; Artie Garwood, Godfrey, for do; Kate Carlton (Br), Lamb, for Philadelphia; and others.

PONCE, Jan 24—In port schrs Keokuk, for New York, wtg cargo; M B Holmes, and Ella Harris, for do do.

SIERRA LEONE, Dec 27—In port bark Edith Rose, Fossett, from Teneriffe.

TRINIDAD, Jan 19—Arrived, brig E M Heslen, Jones, Boston.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 4—Cleared, steamships Tripoli (Br), Sowerby, Liverpool via New York; Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; bark Wayfarer (Br), Rogers, Sierra Leone; brig Queen of the West (Br), Fraser, Demarara; schr Etta (Br), Barnett, St Domingo.

Sailed—Steamships Wm Lawrence, Roman, Glaucus; ship Sooloo; bark Wayfarer (and both passed Cape Cod at 4:30); brig B B Emery.

5th—Below, at anchor in Provincetown harbor, ship Ocean Express, from Montevideo; at anchor in Gloucester harbor, ship Calcutta, from Calcutta; schr White Sea, from Miragoane—all bound to Boston; also at anchor at Hull, schr Florence E Tower (wrecker).

Sailed—Steamships Tripoli, Achilles.

6th—Arrived, brig Arthur Eggleso, from Goree; schr White Sea, from Miragoane.

Also arrived, steamships Oriental, Snow, Savannah (with the crew of steamer Kensington, recently lost); Norman, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, New York; bark Helen Campbell, London.

BALTIMORE, Feb 4—Arrived, ship May Dundas (Br), Moulton, Newport, W; barks Lorenzo (Nor), Lund, Maria (Rus), Lunbahl, and Hochelaga (Br), Richardson, Liverpool; Adolph Fredholm (Swe), Fredholm, Rio Janeiro; brigs Sven (Nor), Hamp, Hartlepool; Althea (Br), Harding, Gloucester, E; Harry, Seeley, Matanzas; Trinidad Rose, Griffin, Cardenas; schr Bowdoin, Randall, New York.

Cleared—Bark Cricket, Keen, Rio Janeiro; brig Elise & Henrietta (Arg), Arroyo, PR; schrs Lucy Jones, Muncey, Fall River; R S Dean, Cook, New Haven; J J Ward, Inman, Jersey City.

Sailed—Brigs Elise Henrietta, and Maggie.

Ship Hoogley, brigs Alice, Isis, Ituzaingo, and schrs Eliza and Active, all from Baltimore, sailed from Annapolis Roads 5th inst, AM.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb 6—Below, schr Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Elizabethport.

Thermometer on Sunday morning was 6 below zero. Harbor frozen up.

CHARLESTON, Feb 3—In the offing, bark Infimes (Fr), Geillot, coast of Peru.

Sailed—Schrs Ripley Ropes, Wiley, Mayaguez, PR; Willie Martin, Noyes, Cuba.

6th—Arrived, steamships Virginia, Philadelphia; Maryland, Baltimore; brig Talia, Cienfuegos.

FERNANDINA, Feb 1—Cleared, schr Ella M Pennell, Mitchell, Cuba (not as before).

MOBILE, Feb 4—Arrived, schr Saxon, Salsbury, Wood's Hole.

Cleared—Ships Harmonides (Br), Locie, and Honachan (Br), Scott, Liverpool.

MUSQUITO INLET, Fla, Jan 23—Arrived, schrs Harriet S Brooks, Adams; J C Thompson, Storer, and Sea Bird, Hogan, New York; J S Phelps, Rockwell, Miami River, Fla; 24th, J H Lockwood, Sharrott, New York.

Sailed 28th, schrs M A Read, Boston; Laura H Jones, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 1—Arrived, ship City of Richmond, Starke, Liverpool; bark Germania (Sp), Joledo, Havana; brig Herorita Manuel Carneru, Matanzas. Below, coming up, ship Hampton Court, Griffith, from Liverpool; barks Catherine Scott, McCook, from Rio Janeiro; Zanhalena (Ital), Innente, from Liverpool; schr Florence Shay, Coombs, New York.

4th—Sailed, steamships Gen Meade, Sampson, and Cortes, Nelson, New York.

5th—Arrived, steamships Crescent City, Norton, and George Washington, Gager, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 1—Arrived, steamship Cingalese, Black, Newcastle, E; ship Asteriana, Campbell, Liverpool; barks Bobrycito, Kennis, Rio Janeiro; Kathleen, Lester, Liverpool.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb 5—Arrived, schrs Sarah Knights, Tracy, New York; 4th, Old Chad, McClintock, do.

NEWPORT, Feb 5, PM—Arrived, schrs John Stockham, Fales, Portland for New York; Jas W Haig, Brower, Rockport, Me, for Newbern, NC; Eunice P Newcomb, Higgins, Boston for Chesapeake Bay.

Also arrived and not boarded, brig Eliza; schrs Amelia A Forman, N E Simpson.

6th, 8 AM—Arrived, schr Ezra. Wind WNW, blowing heavy.

PENSACOLA, Jan 30—Arrived, ships Lady Milton (Br), Leslie, Glasgow; Eliza (Br), Gill, Plymouth, E; barks Economist (Br), Nichols, Africa; Laine (Rus), Nikander, Waterford; Scotland, Berry, Mobile; brig Long Reach, Harden, Havana.

Cleared—Schr Hattie A Butler, Strickland, Indianola.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 4—Arrived, steamship Aries, Wheldon, Boston; ship J W Seaverall (Swe), Lolquist, Liverpool; barks Amanda (Nor), Pederson, do; Ramon, Petruss, London.

Cleared—Schr Louisa Frazier, Stephens, Key West.

5th—Arrived, ship Armstrong, Owens, Liverpool; barks Hermann (Swe), Torgeson, do; Cygnus (Swe), Peterson, Gottenburg.

LEWES, Feb 4, PM—Went to sea yesterday, schrs James Ponder, John Griffin, and E [illegible]. Passed in last night, brig James Baker, from Havana; brig Restless, from Jamaica; Orphan, from Cuba; schrs Fanny [illegible], from Jamaica; B N Jones, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Feb 4—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Scandinavian, Ballantine, Liverpool; barks S L Strong, Small, Buenos Ayres; Florence Peters, Stinson, Havana; brig H E Wheeler, Bacon, St Pierre, Mart.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 5—Sailed, bark May Stetson, Spates, New York, in tow of steamtug James Hay.

RICHMOND, Feb 4—Arrived, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 5—Sailed, bark Mary Belle Roberts, Sutton (from Port Gamble), Hong Kong.

6th—Arrived, bark Elwood Cooper, Jackson, New York.

SAVANNAH, Feb 5—Arrived, steamship Alhambra, Wright, Boston; schr Warren, Sawyer, Wood's Hole.

Cleared—Brig Caraguena (Sp), Pérez, Barcelona.

6th—Arrived, steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, New York.

Cleared—Bark Socrates (Sp), Orozco, Cadiz; schrs George Fales, Ludlam, Jacksonville; Mary Ella, Bartlett, Damariscotta, New Haven.

SALEM, Feb 5—Arrived, schr Flora A Newcomb, Higgins, Tangier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States.—Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. MOORE & RICHARDSON, Counsellors, 180 Broadway.

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HOLDEN'S IMPEACHMENT.

Statements of Two of the Men Who Were Hanged and Beaten.

Second Day's Proceedings—Large Throng of Spectators—Presence of Witnesses for the Prosecution—Senator Edwards Challenged by Defence—Ben Butler Quoted as an Authority—Sharp Debate—The Chief Justice Decides Against the Defence and the Senator is Sworn—Another Response and Replication—Remarkable Statements of Two of Kirk's Victims—A Man Tied to a Horse and Beaten for Ten Miles and Another Hanged Until Nearly Dead.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1, 1871.

The Court of Impeachment met at twelve M., and the proceedings were opened with the usual proclamations of "O yez! O yez! O yez! All persons are commanded to keep silence on pain of imprisonment while the Senate is sitting as a court on articles of impeachment against W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina." This was pronounced by Mr. J. J. Robertson, doorkeeper, with a full and clear intonation of voice, that immediately commanded the attention of the lobbies and galleries. The attendance was thin in the front gallery usually occupied by ladies, but the side galleries—that particularly on the left—were thronged with an eager crowd of spectators. On the left the dark element prevailed—that gallery was literally packed; and the lobbies underneath were filled with witnesses, spectators, &c. The proceedings opened by a

CHALLENGE

on the part of the defence against Senator Edwards, of Granville, who had been admitted since the organization of the court. They contended that the Senator not having been present in the beginning had now no right to participate in the proceedings of the court, quoting the constitution of North Carolina as their authority. They denied there was any precedent in the case, and claimed the Senator had no right to vote as a member of the Court of Impeachment. Governor Graham, for the prosecution, answered, and proved conclusively that, as a member of the Senate, Mr. Edwards was not only entitled, but it became his duty as a Senator to participate in the proceedings of the court. It was a duty he owed to his constituents, and one he could not conveniently shirk. The Senate constituted the Court of Impeachment, whether any member was absent or present, on any particular day, and the right of challenge was inadmissible. The defence then reverted to their former argument, quoting manager Ben Butler—an authority by no means popular or reliable in this court. The difficulty in the matter consisted principally in the fact that Senator Edwards is a conservative Senator who successfully contested the seat of a radical. The latter was unseated and Edwards was admitted, making the conservative side of the House two over the required two-thirds majority to convict. Judge Merrimon, for the prosecution, made quite a lengthy and able argument, quoting English and American authorities to show that the right of challenge against a Senator as a member of the Court of Impeachment was not admissible. The Chief Justice, at the close of the arguments, decided that the objection of the defence was not well taken, and that the Senator was clearly entitled to act as a member of the Court of Impeachment; whereupon Mr. Edwards was called to the clerk's desk and sworn. The Governor's

RESPONSE

to the eighth article of impeachment was then presented by the counsel for the defence. It was quite brief and consisted in a general denial of the allegations contained in that article, particularly that recently made in changing the name of "Neathery" for "Berry," which was termed the new allegation. On motion of the managers the Court of Impeachment then took a recess in order to obtain from the House of Representatives a

REPLICATION,

which was agreed to. At the expiration of that time the managers reappeared and filed their replication, which was in substance a reaverment of their former one, which stated that notwithstanding the Governor's response he was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. The

ISSUE BEING NOW JOINED

the Senators were resworn, and the court was at last actually ready to proceed with the real business before them. The witnesses for the prosecution are all ready, and to-morrow, after the opening speech by Mr. Sparrow, chairman of the managers, the examination will commence. At two P. M. the Court adjourned.

THE WITNESSES.

The hotels and boarding houses of the city are filled with witnesses, both for prosecution and defence. At the Yarborough House are quartered nearly all the leading citizens of Caswell county who were arrested and imprisoned by the bandit Kirk. Among them I notice Mr. Samuel P. Hill, Judge Kerr, Dr. Yancey, Messrs. Griffith, Wiley, Jones, Bowe and others. Most of Kirk and Bergen's victims are here, and in order that the public might have a foretaste through the columns of the HERALD of the evidence on Holden's impeachment trial I interviewed, or rather held a preliminary examination of several. The first was

F. A. WILEY, EX-SHERIFF

of Caswell county, who states that he was working alone in his tobacco field, in July last, when he was approached by six armed men, habited in the uniform of United States soldiers. They levelled their muskets at him and demanded his immediate surrender. He asked permission to go to his house and change his clothes, as those he had on were likely with tobacco smut. The officer of the party (Bergen) said:—

"No, d—n you. Come on as you are."

Wiley then begged to be allowed to see his family, promising faithfully to accompany them.

"No, you're a d—d scoundrel, and you must come along now." Thereupon Wiley prepared to resist, and struck at the men right and left with his fists, knocking three down; but with the aid of reinforcements he was soon overpowered. They then placed him on a bare-backed horse, tying his feet underneath the body of the animal, and in that position of torture whipped him with sticks the entire distance of ten miles to Yanceyville. Wiley is one of the leading citizens of the county, is a powerfully built and highly gifted gentleman, but groans were forced from him by the terrible punishment of that day. When they reached Yanceyville the entire inside of his legs was wet and his skin blistered, for the weather was quite hot in July. He sank with exhaustion on the doorstep of the court house at Yanceyville, but Bergen coming up at the time said:—"Get up, you d—d scoundrel. How dare you sit down in my presence?"

He was kept in almost constant solitary confinement, but frequently they would send six armed men who would stand over him in the cell for hours with their bayonets at the charge on him, and he was daily threatened with death by either Kirk or Bergen.

LUCIAN H. MURRAY,

of all, is perhaps the most unfortunate of the victims of the fiend Bergen, for beyond a doubt Bergen is a combination of everything vicious, depraved and demoniac. Kirk was a timid sort of desperado, who was always in an agony of terror when engaged in what he well knew to be an unlawful proceeding. Bergen was an arrant coward, but a tyrant who gloated over the tortures of his victims, and the more intense the latter the more fierce his joy. Murray is a young man of respectable family, residing in Alamance county. He was arrested among many one hundred others in the same county by Bergen. His statement is as follows:—I was lying in a tent at the camp as a prisoner one night about eleven o'clock, when Bergen came to the door with a light and said, "Murray, is that you?" I said "Yes, it's me." He then went away and remained absent about five minutes, when he returned without any light and sending me in the tent he said, "Murray, get up and come out here." I asked,

"Can I put on my shoes?"

"No, you won't want shoes long," he replied.

I then went out and Bergen conducted me to his tent, upon entering which I saw three men standing with pistols in their hands. Bergen sat down on his bed and threw his pistol beside him.

"Now, Murray, tell all you know about the hanging of Wyatt Outlaw," said Bergen.

"I know nothing about it," I replied.

"You're a d—d liar, and if you don't confess I'll blow your heart out." Bergen as he said this got up, and cocked his pistol, when the other three men also cocked their pistols.

"I'll give you another chance. Did you not see Delph Moore hang Outlaw?" said Bergen.

"No, I did not, and I know nothing about it," I again replied. Bergen then levelled his pistol at my breast, and the other three followed his example. He again asked me the same question, and I answered as before. He then said—

"Niggers and [illegible] know nothing until they were hanged, then they [illegible]." Turning to one of the men he said, "Get a rope." The man got a rope and tied it around my neck. My arms were then pinioned, and, taking hold of the rope, Bergen led me to the woods, about one hundred yards from the camp, followed by the other three men, all with their pistols. I was then placed under the limb of a tree, over which the rope was thrown. "Now tell all you know about the hanging of Wyatt Outlaw, or I'll break your d—n neck," said Bergen.

"I have told you all I know, and that is nothing."

"Pull him up," said he to the men. The rope was then gradually tightened until I was lifted off the ground. I was kept there about one minute and a half, and when I touched [illegible] was not [illegible] for [illegible]. I was [illegible], "Now, Murray, d—n you, or I'll break your neck the next time," and to the men he said:—

"If this scoundrel don't confess this time hang him and leave him there until morning, and then bury his body right here."

"Are you ready to confess?" he said.

"I have nothing to confess," I answered.

"Pull him up," ordered Bergen.

This time I was jerked up suddenly and roughly, giving me great pain. How long I was hanging I can't say. I soon became unconscious, and when I next regained my senses I was sitting on the ground leaning against the tree. Two men and Bergen were there with their pistols in their hands. I almost regretted I had not died, as I feared they would again subject me to the same terrible ordeal. Bergen ordered me to get up, but I was unable and one of the men assisted me. I was conducted back to my tent, Bergen telling me on the way that if I ever divulged what had been done that night he would blow my heart out. They did not subject me to these tortures any more after that. I am not a member of any secret political organization, and never have been. I never saw a Ku Klux to my knowledge. What my offence consisted in I don't know. I was imprisoned about one month.

There are two others—William Patton and George S. Rogers—who received the same treatment at the hands of Bergen as did Murray.

THE ALEXANDER WILL CASE—A CORRECTION BY THE CONTESTANT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of yesterday, in remarking editorially on the Taylor will case, you incidentally speak of the "Alexander will case," and you state that it "resulted in the contestant—the daughter of the deceased—Mrs. Burke, recovering a large amount of the property which had been fraudulently alienated from her." In this you are in error. While there is no doubt that the mystery interwoven with the case was dispelled through the searching examination "permitted, encouraged and sustained by Mr. Hutchings' rulings as Surrogate," the examination before the Surrogate was not in respect to the will of my father, for that had months before been admitted to probate, but was an examination for the purpose of discovering the whereabouts of my father's estate. The evidence clearly showed that my father died in this city possessed of at least $60,000 personal property, and the Surrogate decided that I was entitled to it; but by reason of litigation by the Gardners and their family connections, the Graffs and others, in other courts, over which, of course, the Surrogate has no control, I have been kept out of my rightful property. Although my father has been dead within a few days of two years, and he is known and proved to have been worth some $60,000, to which the Surrogate says I am entitled, the lamentable and outrageous fact stands out that though by his will, of which I am sole devisee and executrix, he gives me all his property, I have not yet received one cent of it. My father's will of which I speak is entirely in his own handwriting, from beginning to end, and is on file in the Surrogate's office of New York. I would not trouble you with this letter were it not for the fact that I may be injured in certain quarters by the statement that I have actually recovered much of the very property which I am now seeking to secure. Suits are now pending, for the delay in which I am not responsible, in which I expect to recover that which the Surrogate has emphatically decided I am entitled to. Yours very truly,

VIRGINIA C. BURKE.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

It is stated that a magazine for the Odd Fellows of Iowa will shortly be started, to be published at Council Bluffs.

A new paper will make its appearance at San Jose, Cal., in a few days. It is to be called the *Evening Guide*.

Colonel G. I. Young, proprietor and editor of the *Buckeye State*, New Lisbon, Ohio, died very suddenly last week.

In consequence of the cold and the dilapidated character of the building, which allows the piercing, cutting wind to sweep through the crevices, rendering it impossible to set type, the *Middlesex County (N. J.) Democrat* had to delay publication several days last week.

Mr. Scranton, proprietor of the Scranton, Pa., *Republican*, was sued for libel by John Jessup, for saying that the character of the latter's house was none of the best. The case was tried at Wilkesbarre last week, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal, the State bearing the costs.

INSTRUCTION.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, higher Mathematics, Grammar, Spelling, German, French, Latin taught privately; 24 writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies' department. Day and evening.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $25. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 185 BOWERY, private instruction, day and evening: Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' Department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS VISITING governess or teacher of the elementary branches in a private school in New York or Brooklyn. Address D. M., Spring street Post office.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND SPANISH fluently will give lessons in English to foreigners on moderate terms. Address H. D. P., Herald office.

EVENING LESSONS.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-keeping, Arithmetic, &c.; DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 825 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening. Special attention in penmanship is given to business men and clerks. Stiffness, cramping or trembling entirely removed in a few lessons and an elegant, rapid business hand given.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER MONTH; conversation; families attended; beginners read, translate or answer in French; at home 2 to 5, &c.
Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERE, 47 West Twenty-fourth st.

$40.—ENGLISH BUSINESS EDUCATION AND Board, per ten weeks. Piano, French and Spanish. School long standing; location, Connecticut. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PAR lor Suit, made to order for $475, for $225; one do. for $150; one do. $65; one walnut reps Suit, $40; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, from $50; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains; Dining Furniture, at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $240; do., $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Curtains, Statuary, Silverware. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT INLAID BEDROOM SUIT, COST $800, for $250; rich Parlor Suits, cost $500, for $175; reps Suits, $45; Carpets from 50 cents yard upwards. Private residence, 112 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices. Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 210 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS CURED, FIFTY CENTS EACH; BUNIONS, Bad Nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, and 242 Fulton street, corner of Clarke, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures corns, bunions, &c.; 50 cents.

GOOD TO EAT—COLD OR WARM.
No bone or gristle—pure beef.
New York and Texas
Beef Preserving Company,
15 Cedar street.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

THE TRADES.

A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED AT 19 ANN street.

A GOOD CIGAR MAKER WANTED. APPLY AT 180 Centre(?) st.

A BOY WANTED—TO MAKE WOODEN BOXES; one that has worked in a carpenter's shop. Apply to BALL & CO., 23 Liberty st., top floor.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED—AT BRADY'S, Broadway and [illegible]. Apply this day, between 8 and 9 o'clock, ready for work.

AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN AND PRACTI[cal] [illegible] wants an engagement with an architect. Address COMPASS, box [illegible].

COMPOSITORS—TWO THIRDS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, on good work, at 15 Dwight st. Inquire for the printer.

CARPENTER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN about 18 years of age, and [illegible] desires to learn the carpentry or some other good trade. Call on or address T. GIBBONS, 140 West [illegible] st.

MOULDERS WANTED—BY THE HOWE MACHINE Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MATCH MAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN, TO go to [illegible]. Apply to or address ALBERT GILES & CO., [illegible].

WANTED—A GOOD JOBBING JEWELLER, AT DOWNEY & SMITH'S, 73 Nassau st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GLUE MAKER. Address, with reference, box [illegible] Post office.

WANTED—A SUGAR BOILER, TO GO TO MATANZAS, Cuba; must be able to graph [illegible] in the [illegible]; a German preferred. Apply to KUNAS & HARLIN, 26 John st.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY OR YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience, to make himself generally useful in a job printing office. Apply to CHARLES [illegible], Franklin av., near [illegible].

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS "CUSTOM" SHIRT house, an assistant cutter, must be capable to cut [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] STREET [illegible], Herald office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AT WALDRON & ZITTEL'S, 1,016 THIRD AVENUE, you can see a fine assortment of Tenement Property and Second and Third avenue Store Property, at very moderate prices, and Private Dwellings.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House on Thirty-eighth street, 20x50x100, containing billiard table, gas fixtures, &c.; $32,500.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 8 Pine street.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE DWELLING, WITH Furniture, No. 3 Rutherford place, Stuyvesant square, lot in fee. Also, by same estate, No. 50 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place, full sized House and Lot; leasehold. Also the six story marble Building No. 514 Broadway, 25x100, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; lot in fee. Apply only to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, ON FIFTY-FIRST STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for sale; immediate possession. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A.—THREE FRAME HOUSES, 118TH STREET, ON line of Lexington avenue extension; three stories each, high stoops, all improvements; $23,000.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—ON Broome street, near Broadway; will leave all the purchase money on mortgage for 40 years if required.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A.—FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADway, Beekman, Pearl, Worth, Greenwich, Wooster, Grand, and other good locations for sale and to lease.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

FACTORY PROPERTY IN SIXTH STREET, NEAR Third avenue, with Engine and Boilers, Heating Apparatus, &c., in complete order, for sale low, with immediate possession; suitable for any manufacturing business; terms easy. E. O. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STORE 58 FRONT STREET, near Coenties slip; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN HARLEM FOR SALE.—FIRST class brown stone House, neatly and newly furnished. Inquire at the Real Estate office, 145 East 129th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, full width, in West Forty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; terms easy. Inquire of CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE DWELLing, four story high stoop, 24x50x100, in Seventy-eighth street, near Madison avenue. The house is just finished and in complete order. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK Dwelling, in Thirty-first street, between Third and Second avenues; will be sold cheap. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—IN EAST THIRTIETH STREET, AT A BARgain, immediate possession, four story high stoop brown stone House, $16,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE THREE story and basement brick House, 117 Henry street. Call at Freese's Commercial Hotel, 17 and 19 Park row, or D. THOMAS, Executor.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, ON Fifth and Madison avenues, near Central Park; also on the west side, near to and on the Boulevard.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE PROPERTY ON THIRD avenue, near Twenty-fourth street; also on Ninth avenue. R. H. HINE, 537 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, in a good locality; let in floors. Inquire on the premises, No. 238 East Fifty-second street.

MADISON AVENUE HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO let, some elegantly furnished.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

SPLENDID THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 21X 45x100, Thirteenth street, west of Sixth avenue, $15,500; brown Stone, best block below Sixtieth, near Lexington, $16,500. LIONEL FROEHLICH, 820 Third avenue.

7TH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND Lot for sale in East Broadway, between Market and Pike streets, with Store, and in good order; price, $15,000; $9,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also a nice three story frame House on Front street, near the East river; price, $4,500; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. B. PAYTEN, 155 Henry street.

7TH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A FINE House and Lot on East Broadway, near Catharine street; two more on the same block and two on next block. I have six in East Broadway, four in Henry street, two near Catharine street, two near Rutgers, one in Madison, with alleyway; one in Pike street, with Stable; two nice three story Houses in Water street. Each house and lot price $6,500; $2,000 cash. Good chance for a poor man to get a home. I have got six Houses all together in Rutgers lease, 18 years, with renewal; rent low $4,200. Will exchange for a brown stone House up town and pay some cash. House and Lot in Oak street, near Pearl street, for sale low. Store House in Peck slip, near East river, for sale low or exchange. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 155 Henry street.

$14,500.—A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, a three story brown stone House, 220 East Forty-eighth street; fully furnished and pleasant surroundings; possession at once. Terms easy. Apply to R. WHITE, Executor, 12 East Forty-sixth street, before 9½ A. M. or after 5 P. M.

$14,000.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN stone front House, three stories and half basement, south side Eighty third street, between Third and Fourth avenues; terms easy; sold one just like it this week; also a number of other first class Houses in good locations.
J. W. MARSHALL, Architect, 162 East Fifty-seventh st.

$16,000.—A VERY COMPLETE THREE STORY brown stone House on Seventy-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, for sale, on very easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$22,000 ONLY FOR A SPLENDID FOUR STORY brown stone House on Beekman place, opposite the Terrace; a most beautiful view of New York Bay and first class neighborhood; $5,000 cash only required. Inquire of W. M. B. CONANT, 55 Pine street, basement.

$35,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone front House, No. 5 East Thirtieth street. For particulars and permit apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT MODERN Dwelling, 17.5x55x100; four stories; price $18,500; terms easy; possession. Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; Columbia lease; also a Printed List of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone, near Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street, size 25x65x100; price, with mirrors, gas fixtures, $40,000; centrally located and very desirable for investment.
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West 23d st. (Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FREScoed) brown stone House, 20x65, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $51,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front, on Fifty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; basement, parlor and second floors very fine hard wood finish; conveniences complete; terms to suit. Address HOUSE, box 173 Herald office.

A.—NINTH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, 100 FEET NORTH of Fifty-seventh street, 75x100, for sale low; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—THE CHEAPEST LARGE FIRST CLASS BRICK Factory Property in the city, on the west side, for sale. Five stories, 40x100, with two Lots adjoining; contains one engine, two boilers, the main shaft and all the steam heating apparatus; it is well calculated for a machinist, piano, confectionery or furniture factory, having two drying houses connected, and all in splendid condition; gas all through. Must be sold. Not much cash required.
C. J. CLARKE, 223 Broadway.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE—NO. 322 WEST FIFTY-third street; is in perfect order and has the improvements. For particulars apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE for sale—On West Forty-eighth street; 25x65x100; finished in hard wood; every way first class; $40,000.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 8 Pine street.

A FIFTH AVENUE CORNER PLOT FOR SALE—77½x125.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND ON THIRTEENTH street, near Eighth avenue, 125x112, with Buildings and Stables, will be sold low. Apply to BLACKWELL & HAKES, 55 Liberty street.

CHARLES MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient. Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE IN FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 25x100; Columbia College leasehold; price $20,000; $12,000 can remain. Apply to the owner, THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CLINTON place, near Fifth avenue, suitable for a hotel.
F. C. BENNETT, 55 Union square, north.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK Dwelling, No. 217 West Fifty-third street, 22 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened. The house is [illegible], is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND FINE ENGLISH BASEment House on West Twenty-second street; in good order, all improvements, price $[illegible], made [illegible] to suit buyer, &c.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, A 4 story modern Free stone high stoop brick House, [illegible] newly decorated; price $18,000; terms accommodating. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 31ST STREET, A GOOD three story high stoop House, fine neighborhood, 20 feet wide; price $[illegible]. A four story high stoop on West [illegible] street, price $[illegible], very cheap. One on West 48th street, three story high stoop, $16,000; West 45th street, three story high stoops, $18,000; West 22d street, three story high stoop, $[illegible].
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, four story and attic English basement House, at the low price of $[illegible]; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS HUDSON RIVER GRAND N. [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] streets. Apply to LO IS STERNS, 145 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NOS. 425 AND 427 WEST Forty-first street; a three story House, Yard, &c., price $21,000; terms to suit buyer.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY NO. 115 MERCER STREET, lot 25x100, with three story brick building. Will be sold at a bargain.
J. N. THELPS, 175 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

GREENWICH STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—A four story Store and Dwelling, near [illegible] street, $[illegible]; paying a good interest. [illegible]
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 8 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

SIXTH AVENUE INVESTMENT.—PROPERTY FOR sale.—Two or three first class Properties, worthy of the attention of capitalists.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 8 Pine street.

SIXTH AVENUE.—TWO VERY VALUABLE CORNERS, suitable for any business; also a Plot, 96x103 feet, in West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, north side. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirteenth street.

WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV., HOUSE AND LOT, 25x100 ..... $8,000
West 53th st., near 8th av., House and Lot, 25x100 8,000
West 42d st., 4 s. d. bk. h., 25x50x100 13,000
114th st., 3 s. h. s. bk. h.; all improvements 11,000
113th st., fine high stoop Cottage; all improvements 7,500
57th st., near 9th av., 3 full Lots, each 8,000
8th av., near 54th st., west side, 3 Lots, each 26,000
54th st., near Park av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h. 23,500
West 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. h. 25,000
At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West 38th st., near 8th av.

39TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Four story high stoop brown stone, 21 feet front, including Carpets, Mirrors and Gas Fixtures; $40,000; paying over ten per cent interest.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 8 Pine street.

$13,000.—MODERN MEDIUM SIZE HIGH STOOP north side Fifty-fifth street; unexceptionable location, front and rear. Ground rent $200. Possession or present tenant will remain. H. MAAS, 113 Water street.

$23,000 FOR THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, on West Forty-seventh street, including carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 8 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS HOUSES ON THE principal avenues and streets for sale; prices to suit every buyer. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AT $10,000, $15,000 AND $20,000, CAN BE BOUGHT, IN first class locations, fine three story brown stone high stoop Houses. All modern improvements.
WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER HOUSES and Lots in all parts of the city for sale. Parties looking for cheap and desirable building lots or for dwellings are invited to call and examine our list.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A PARTY ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE OFFERS for sale a very desirable high stoop brick House, with brown stone trimmings, including Furniture and Carpets, if wanted; everything in perfect order; location West Baltic, between Clinton and Henry streets. For particulars inquire at 57 Walker street, second loft, or through box 4,829 Post office, New York.

A.—FOR SALE, FINE FOUR STORY STORE PROPERty on Columbia street, well rented; price $15,000; terms easy. T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A LARGE first class three story House on Willow street, in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine street.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, CONsisting of ten Lots and substantial brick Buildings thereon, now used as a foundry, located in Brooklyn, about 1,100 feet from the Hamilton avenue ferry, and very desirable for any manufacturing purpose. It will be sold in part or together, as desired, or leased on very favorable terms. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway, or 92 Front street.

A SPLENDID FARM OF 60 ACRES, IN THE VILlage of Dayton, half a mile from depot; all superior land; fronting on two turnpikes; commodious brick house, with 15 rooms, attic and cellar; apple, pear and peach orchards; abundant outbuildings; blacksmith and wheelwright shops, carriage factory, &c.; a choice and desirable farm; will exchange; only $20,000 complete.
FERGUSON & MANGAM, 59 Nassau street, room No. 6.

AN ELEGANT THREE STORY 12 ROOM HOUSE; large parlors, all modern improvements, seven minutes from depot, in Rahway, $4,000, half cash; worth $6,000.
TAYLOR, 53 Cedar street, owner.

A BARGAIN AT ELIZABETH.—NEAT TWO STORY and extension frame House, containing improvements, pleasantly situated, near depot; only $5,000.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

A FARM OF 80 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, WITH comfortable Dwelling, three Barns, &c., situated near Middletown, Orange county, for sale; price $5,500; only $1,500 cash required. Apply to ROBERTS & McGUIRE, 57 Cedar street.

AT RYE.—THE HANDSOMEST PLACE AND GROUNDS in the town. If any country seat in Rye is worth purchasing for all its merits of situation, style and finish of place, &c., this is. To any party contemplating purchasing particulars will be sent on application to A. ARNOUX, Rye.

CRANBERRY BOG, OF 13 ACRES, IN OCEAN county, N. J., for sale cheap.
EPHRAIM P. EMSON, Collier's Mills, Ocean county, N. J.

CHEAP HOMES.—NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSES of eight rooms can be obtained at Elizabeth, N. J., within three minutes' walk of South street depot, for $5,000 each; half remain on bond and mortgage. Address JULIUS A. FAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC river, at Woodside, a House of 12 rooms; all modern improvements, stable, one acre of land, fine croquet ground and kitchen garden; three minutes' walk from depot of Newark and Paterson Railroad, and 10 minutes from proposed depot of Midland Railroad. For terms address box 4,695 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT FARM OF 13 ACRES, TWO Houses, Barn and Outbuildings; peaches, pears, apples and berries of all kinds; in a thriving town; near depot of Camden and Atlantic Railroad; 30 miles south of Philadelphia. Address box 55 Hammonton (N. J.) Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT NEW COTTAGE, with three acres of good land, situated at Leonia, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey, within five minutes' walk of the depot. For further particulars apply to or address C. D. SCHOS, Leonia, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE OR FOUR VERY handsome Residences in Westchester county, within one hour's ride of city; also one Block on Lexington avenue, 200x170. Apply to WALLACE BROS., 61 William street, room 15.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in the market—One hour from New York, communication hourly; ten acres, fruit, ornamental and shade trees in abundance; house 14 rooms; carriage house, barn, &c.; all in good order. Apply to or address J. E. BOWDEN, Western Hotel, Cortlandt street.

$3,500.—FOR SALE, AT MONROE, ORANGE county, on Erie Railroad, a good House and Barn, with three acres of Ground. Apply at 351 West street, to M. F. CLARK, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M., for one week.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—BROOKLYN LOTS IN GOOD LOCAtions; also 5,600 acres of heavily Timbered Land on the Great Kanawha river, junction of Scary creek, West Va.; or would sell on very easy terms.
NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 Fourth avenue.

ELEGANT GENTLEMAN'S VILLA, ONE HOUR IN New Jersey: all the conveniences and style of a Fifth avenue house; no encumbrance; price $40,000; exchange for New York property or farm near. Call on owner, 21 Cortlandt street, room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO TWO STORY HIGH stoop basement sub-cellar brick Dwellings, and a three story tenement House in Brooklyn, 15 minutes from ferry; will be traded separately or together for a hotel, liquor and dining saloon or a farm. Full particulars mornings and evenings at 173 Fulton street, Brooklyn, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR BROOKlyn property, fine Residence, Rutherford Park, $12,500; one Passaic, $15,000; one Plainfield, $10,000; one Hackensack, $7,000; one Paterson, $8,500; one Rahway, $15,000; one Elizabeth, $25,000; one Middletown, $20,000; one Keyport, $16,000; one Stamford, Conn., $26,000; one Bergen Point, $25,000; one Morrisania, $18,000; one Staten Island, $15,000; one Tarrytown, $20,000; one Yonkers, $32,000.
PASSI, 95 Maiden lane.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—ONE-HALF interest in a most valuable Patent, with Machinery, Tools, &c. Address PATENT, Herald office.

WESTERN LAND WANTED—UPPER PART OF Wisconsin preferred, in exchange for good Property near New York. Address WESTERN LAND, care of Mr. Clark, 11 Fey street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A.—HOUSES WANTED, DESIRABLE PROPERTY, for sale or to let, to meet the demands of customers. Send for circular [illegible].
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

ONE OR TWO FULL LOTS, LOCATED BETWEEN Lexington and Eighth avenues, between Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets, wanted, in exchange for a four story house and lot [illegible], located between Lexington and Fourth avenues, near Fifty-fourth street. Address BUILDER, [illegible] street.

WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE, WITH ALL improvements, brick or stone, for cash; location between Fourth and Fifth avenues and Sixth and Lexington avenues; owners only dealt with. Address S. A. G., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, between Ninth and Fortieth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, stating location, size, price, &c., box 533 Post office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, TWO BROWN STONE Houses, in good locations, between Third and [illegible] avenues, above Fourteenth street, from $16,000 to $22,000.
T. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL BUILT HIGH stoop House, not less than 20 feet front, in a desirable location, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets, Third and Sixth avenues, between $15,000 and $[illegible]. Will pay three quarters cash; balance to remain on secured mortgage. Deal only with owners. Address, stating location and price, EQUITY, Herald office.

3 STORY HIGH STOOP, BETWEEN WEST TWENtieth and Sixtieth streets; modern improvements, 18 to 22 feet; good neighborhood, about $20,000. Principals only apply. [illegible], 42 Pine street.

MACHINERY.

A.—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS AND SAW Mills, of [illegible] of practical manufacture [illegible]. WOOD & MANN Steam Engine Company, [illegible] street, New York. Send for price list.

A STATIONARY ENGINE, 40 HORSE POWER, WITH Boilers and Steam Pump, all in perfect order and complete in all appurtenances, for sale at a very low figure. Also to let, the Factory containing the same, at a moderate rent; conveniently located on Twelfth [illegible].
J. J. TAYLOR & CO., 68 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—LATHES, PLANERS, STEAM ENGINES, Pumps and Boilers, new and second hand, to suit purchasers. Address or call on F. T. CARPENTER, foreman of [illegible] of Twenty-eighth street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, From [illegible] horse power. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 66 Cortlandt st., and 23, 25 and 27 Liberty street, &c.

WANTED—A SWEDE'S BATTERY FOR [illegible]. Address [illegible], Herald office.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale, at very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM FIREPROOF SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON FOR sale, in a good locality; established twelve years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at 264 Bleecker st.

A HANDSOMELY FITTED UP SAMPLE ROOM FOR sale cheap for cash; good locality. Apply at 21 West street.

A GOOD BARGAIN—SELDOM OFFERED.—FIRST class Grocery for sale, with Lease; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 320 Second avenue.

A NEW PATENT FOR SALE—PAYING $2,500 A YEAR net on wholesale orders; will take in payment a stock of dry goods, clothing or fancy goods; with Lease. Inquire of O. M. VANDERVOORT, 33 Park row.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SAFES, NEW AND SECond hand, best city makers, at very low prices; Safes exchanged. O. C. QUIRK, No. 3 Park place.

A.—FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN LIQUOR STORES, Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, splendid Restaurant and Confectionery, Bakeries, Meat Markets, Country Hotels, Undertaking Business, Country Grocery Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE, MEDIUM AND SMALL SAFE OF HERring's, Marvin's and Wilder's make; also three black walnut Desks, for sale cheap.
CORSA & DEVOE, 75 Maiden lane.

A GOOD GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, WITH Stock and Fixtures, for sale at 637 West Forty-seventh street.

A RARE CHANCE.—$300 WILL PURCHASE THE Stock and Fixtures of the well fitted up sample room No. 4 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY NOW OFFERED.—THE Fixtures and Lease of Liquor Store corner Second avenue and Twenty-seventh street; low rent; no opposition; splendid location. Apply at EINSTEIN'S Agency, 120 Sixth avenue.

A.—TEA AND GROCERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire at 41 Norfolk street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MILLINERY AND FANCY Store for sale; location A No. 1; splendid chance to make money. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, A WELL FITTED up Liquor Store, on a prominent corner, doing a good business. Inquire of JOHN H. CASEY, 40 West Houston street.

BROOKLYN STORES.—DESIRABLE SMALL STORE, 231 Fulton avenue, corner Raymond street; also Store and Dwelling 241 Fulton avenue, brick and plate glass fronts; one of best locations for business.
D. BRAINERD, Montague street, corner Court.

BOARDING HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, FOR SALE—At a bargain; splendid locality, full of boarders; good chance for making money at once; low lease; 13 rooms; convenient to four lines street cars; four story building; possession any time. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine street, N. Y.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST stands in Dutchess county, N. Y. For particulars inquire of E. W. WING, 284 Washington street, New York.

CONFECTIONERY.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS French Pastry and Confectionery Establishment, in good central location; a bargain if sold immediately.
NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 Fourth avenue.

DRUG STORE.—ONE OF THE BEST DRUG STORES in Brooklyn for sale; a great bargain if sold this week. Apply to HALE, 61 Ann street, New York.

DISTILLERY STORE—WILL BE SOLD AT HALF ITS value, as proprietor has to go West; must be sold; long lease; low rent; price $400; this is a bargain; no agents need apply. Address P., box 201 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS GROCERY AND TEA STORE FOR sale; established 9 years; 3 years' lease; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 274 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP. 233 LEXINGTON avenue.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM. INQUIRE at No. 2 William street.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECtionery, with or without Stock. Inquire at 885 Third av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED STORE, DOING a good city and country cash trade, with a full assortment of China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Fancy Articles, &c.; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. 387 Canal street, between Laurens and Thompson streets, New York.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN BROOKLYN; FIRST class; well stocked; very low rent; doing good business; price $2,500; very low.
F. D. RICHARDSON, 11 Dey street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED BOOT AND SHOE Store in this city; satisfactory reason for selling; terms moderate; agents need not apply. Address B., box 119 station A.

FOR SALE—A TRUCKING BUSINESS, CONSISTING of 3 Trucks and the work of two stores. Apply at SPEAK & CARROLL'S, pier 35 North river.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND EXCELLENT SAFE (Wilder's patent) and a Desk, at 15 Dey street, third floor.

FOR SALE—A WADDING FACTORY, IN PERFECT order and well located; a rare chance. Those who actually desire to purchase address H. J., 153 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF AN old established Distillery and Family Liquor Store, doing a good business. Apply at 511 Broome street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE; WILL be sold cheap for cash. Apply on premises, 464 Smith street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE Canada House, 169 Greene st. Apply on the premises.

FURNITURE STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED 18 years; a good business. Apply on the premises, 60 Sixth avenue.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—CHEAP RENT; GOOD Lease, with choice Stock. Inquire until sold of D. DECKER, 584 Pacific street, corner of Bond, Brooklyn.

GROCERY.—FOR SALE, WITH LEASE, FINISHED Basement; good business; will sell Lease and Fixtures; would suit any other business; other business reason for selling; no agents. 543 Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-eighth street.

RARE CHANCE.—HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURnishing Store for sale in the upper part of the city; old established and doing a good business; long lease and cheap rent; price $3,500. For further particulars inquire at JOSEPH LEVY'S, No. 9 Chambers street.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE LARGE, TWO medium, and one small size Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's, Marvin's and Lillie's make. S. C. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A GOOD GALLERY TO BE sold or to let cheap; everything in good working order. Apply immediately at W. E. VAUGHAN'S Gallery, 155 Bowery, between Grand and Broome streets.

$500 TO $1,000 WILL PURCHASE A RETAIL Produce Business, which is paying well; good reasons for selling. Address OPPORTUNITY, box 150 Herald office.

$1,500.—AN ESTABLISHED GROCERY BUSIness for sale cheap. Address GEORGE, Post office, Brooklyn.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE—A COPY OF "THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA," conducted by Charles Knight, in 24 volumes, quarto, elegantly bound in cloth, price $75. Apply to INGLIS & COLLINS, 21 Clinton place.

MESSRS. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., PUBLISHERS, [illegible] Bleecker street, have not just issued a new book entitled "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry," by Captain Willard Glazier, the author, through his publishers, has [illegible] a gratified his appreciation of the handsome appearance of the volume and the artistic merit of the work in the following letter:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

ROBERT W. SMITH, Esq., New York Printing Company:—

MY DEAR SIR—

I regard the designs for my new book, "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry," as evidence that, as an artist, you stand [illegible] at the head of your profession. In this [illegible] I am pleased to inform you, I have the support of those with whom I am associated professionally, and all who have passed their criticisms.

[illegible] that your generous effort to embellish my work [illegible] something more valuable than a passing notice, I [illegible] herewith a gold pen and pencil case, which I ask you to accept as a slight testimonial of my friendship and esteem. Ever yours truly,

WILLARD GLAZIER.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1847),
salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, February 8,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, Sheriff's sale of Bronzes, Liquors, &c. By order M. T. BRENNAN, SHERIFF.
JACOB KOHLER, Deputy.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1847),
salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
SHERIFF'S SALE OF BRONZES, consisting of bronze Figures, suitable for staircases, niches, &c.; bronze portable Gaslights, bronze Groups, Figures, &c.; Chandeliers, from two to twelve lights. Also 26 cases Holland Gin, three cases Claret Wine, two demijohns choice old Gin; also Whiskeys, Brandies, fine old Port and Sherries.
By order, M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JACOB KOHLER, Deputy.
Also,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Carpets, black walnut Suits, Mattresses, Wardrobes and Office Desks, black walnut Office and Bedroom Chairs, Feather Beds, wooden Chairs, Silver Plated Ware, &c. Also an invoice of Japanese Goods, consisting of Work Tables, Scarf and Glove Boxes, Chip do., &c. Sale positive.

ART NOTICE—IMPORTANT SALE.
American and European Pictures.
One of the finest collections offered this season
will be sold at auction,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, February 14 and 15,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
The collection will comprise some of the finest examples of our native and resident artists, and also some of the finest specimens of the modern European schools. Every picture will be guaranteed original. Lovers of art, come and see.
We have arranged in the rear of our spacious salesroom a cosey little art cabinet,
where many of the pictures
are now on exhibition.
The entire collection will be on exhibition, with descriptive catalogues, in our large salesrooms on Saturday morning.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau st., opposite Post Office.
Elegant Illustrated Books.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an extensive lot of English and American Books, standard and miscellaneous Works.
On FRIDAY,
a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description.

AUCTION SALE.—AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONeer.—Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, on this day (Tuesday), at the elegant brown stone mansion 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The house furnished less than six months, at a cost of $15,000. Drawing Room Suits, covered green and gold, crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood Pianoforte, Etageres, Encoignures, Tables, Bookcase, marqueterie Cabinet, Velvet and Medallion Carpets, Curtains, Clocks, rosewood and walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Linens, Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

ALBERT R. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction, on Wednesday, at 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets, corner New Church street, a very fine assortment (the finest we have offered this season) of Household and Office Furniture, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Oilcloths, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Plate, Fancy Goods, Kitchen Articles, &c.
On Exhibition
This Day.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 469 Broadway.—Cash advances made on PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, SEWING MACHINES, SILKS, LACES, ORGANS, BRONZES, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND ANTIQUES. Storage taken.

AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE, at the elegant private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ precisely. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, elegant rosewood Pianoforte, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, Curtains, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with brocate, rep and haircloth; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Etageres, Bookcases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Glass, China and Silverware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
BY CHARLES C. WARREN, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 65 and 63 Reade street.
This day (TUESDAY), February 7, at 10½ o'clock,
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF RUBBER GOODS.
TWO THOUSAND CASES AND UPWARDS,
Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Overshoes, Sandals, Imitation Sandals, Arctics, Alaskas, Long Boots, &c., comprising full lines of first quality Rubber Goods, in perfect order and from well known manufacturers.
Also,
FIVE HUNDRED CASES AND UPWARDS,
Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's sewed, pegged and nailed Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Gaiters, &c., including a large assortment of new and seasonable goods.

AUCTION NOTICE.—118 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell this day (Tuesday), commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly household Furniture, many rare and costly works of art, contained in above private brown stone mansion, viz:—Magnificent brilliant toned 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Bookcase, velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RETAIL STOCK OF A DEALER declining business, consisting of China, Glass, Crockery, Table Cutlery, &c. FARRINGTON & SEIXAS, Auctioneers, will sell, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 50 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods. To be sold from the shelves, in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods packed free of charge.

BY L. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—SELLS Wednesday, at 212 East Ninety-third street, entire elegant Furniture, Pianos, Carpets of private residence. Catalogues early. Dealers invited.
L. J. SWARZKOPH, 213 Bowery.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871, at 10½ A. M., at the Corporation Yard, foot of Little Twelfth street, North river, a large quantity of Flagging, old Carts, Wagons, Iron Bridge, &c., &c.; and immediately after, at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington street, East river, old Iron, old Carts, Wagons, Flagging, &c. By order of WM. M. TWEED, Esq., Commissioner Public Works.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street, handsome Parlor and Chamber Suits, Hair, Husk and other Mattresses and Bedding; Lounges and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Counters, Stoves, Desks, Centre and Fancy Tables; China, Crockery and Glassware; Toilet sets, Hall Stands, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Oil Paintings, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

BY J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO., salesroom, 281 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock precisely (positively, in lots to suit purchasers), at 83 Nassau street, all and entire the Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., viz.:—Six of Phelan & Collender's Tables, various sizes, in fine order, with Balls, Racks and Cues complete; magnificent black walnut Counter, black walnut Casing and Shelving, black walnut cane seated Chairs, Safe, Desks, Engravings, Stoves, Chandeliers, Street Lamps, Oilcloth, Matting, Glass and Silver Ware, marble Sinks, Clock and general assortment of Liquors and other goods generally found in a first class Bar and Billiard Room. Goods to be removed immediately after the sale.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street,
Household Furniture,
Mirrors, Carpets, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Valuable Property
on
Monroe street (Rutgers place),
and
Cherry street,
at Auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Monroe and Cherry streets.—The 19 valuable Lots on Monroe street (Rutgers place) and Cherry street, between Jefferson and Clinton streets, together with the three story frame Dwelling known as the Crosby Mansion, covering five of the above lots; each lot 20 feet front and rear by about 103 feet deep. Terms of Sale—Fifty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent interest.
Maps at No. 3 Pine street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11½ o'clock, a lot of Raw Furs. By order of P. FERNEL, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, 100 lots of men's and women's Clothing, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. By order of Simons, late Catharine street, and S. Browner, 48 Hudson street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 52 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, &c. By order J. Simmons, 113 Canal street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JNO. NORTHMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots Women's choice Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Bedding, and other goods. By order M. Nohrbach, Grand Street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture. Marshal's sale, will sell on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large and general assortment of Furniture, consisting of suits of Furniture, Bedsteads, black walnut Bureaus, tete-a-tete tables, Chairs, Carpets, Pictures, Mirrors and Mattresses. P. McCABE, Marshal.

R. RUSSELL, AUCTIONEER, 505 HUDSON STREET—Will give special attention to sales for families breaking up housekeeping, or sell at store at moderate commissions. Goods taken on storage.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, the Stock of a Tailor Store, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. Also two Tables. By order of
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
PETER McGINNESS, Deputy.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE FRANÇAISE POUR soigner un petit garçon et pour aider [illegible]. S'adresser, pour deux jours, salon 25 Albemarle Hotel, Broadway, au coin de la 24me rue.

UNE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR PRENdre soin des enfants [illegible]. S'adresser au 213 East [illegible] rue, pour deux jours.

UNE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR PRENdre soin les enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 463 East [illegible] rue, pour deux jours.

UNE DAME FRANÇAISE ET SE PETITE FILLE DE [illegible] ans desirent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. S'adresser [illegible].

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

21 1ST AV.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH AND GERMAN cook in a first class house; understands her business thoroughly; also all kinds of pastry; first class references.

26 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN PARK AND MADISON avs.—As first class cook; four years and six months' city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

48 WEST 55TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; BEST CITY reference from her last place.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear, third floor.—As cook in a private family; is a first class baker; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of city reference. Call for two days.

58 CHRYSTIE ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first class boarding house or restaurant; is an excellent baker; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

62½ WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS COOK; UNderstands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and cake baker; best reference.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework in a small family; can furnish first class city reference.

71 WEST 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as cook in a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing; good city reference.

78 EAST 3D ST., IN THE FANCY STORE.—TWO Scotch girls (sisters), one as excellent cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both strictly honest; understand their business; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

85 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND TO ASsist in the coarse washing; can furnish first class city reference.

101 WEST 15TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A REspectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches.

105 EAST 71ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young, respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS family cook and baker; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

112 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; best city reference from last employer.

113 EAST 34TH ST., LATE EMPLOYER'S.—A REspectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Call for two days.

118 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; understands baking, pastry and all kinds of dessert; good reference.

142 FORSYTH ST., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—IN A private family as cook; best reference given. Call for three days at Mrs. Dauvis'.

144 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

158 WEST 25TH ST., ROOM 12.—A COMPETENT woman as cook; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

161 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman as cook and to wash and iron, city or country; best city reference. Call for two days.

166 AV. C, THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, who has lived several years in France, as cook; perfectly understands her business; good reference. No objection to the country.

186 ELDRIDGE ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days.

211 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN EXPERIenced woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a plain family; best reference.

217 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A Protestant woman as first class cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business.

217 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as first class cook in a private family or first class boarding house; is a good dinner cook; French, Spanish, Jewish and American cooking; superior baker; desserts of all kinds; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

219 WILLIAM ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS COOK, or to do general housework, in a small family, where she can keep her little boy. Call for Mrs. RAYMOND.

220 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., room No. 7.—As first class cook; is an excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to coarse washing; excellent reference from her last place.

220 WEST 15TH ST.—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing; both have city references.

224 EAST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; best reference given.

226 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS AN excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; the best city reference; perfectly neat with her kitchen.

230 1ST AV., NEAR 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference. Call or address.

233 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business; best city reference can be given. Call for two days.

236 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A PROtestant woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

243 16TH ST.—COOKING, WASHING OR CLEANing by the day. Mrs. N. HOLLY.

245 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook, who can do all kinds of baking and the coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; both willing and obliging; good city reference.

246 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—TWO REspectable girls, sisters, to live together; one as excellent cook; will assist with the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; can do French fluting; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

248 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as first rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy. Good city reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—Two respectable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

249 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An English Protestant woman as first class cook in a private family; city or country.

261 5TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; good city reference.

300 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—As good cook, by a young Hebrew girl.

306 EAST 49TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as good cook; can bake bread and biscuits; understands all kinds of kitchenwork; best city reference.

310 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook in a first class boarding house or as meat cook in a hotel; is an excellent baker.

316 EAST 22D ST.—A COMPETENT COOK IN a private family; no objection to the country.

329 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; would assist with washing if required; a good home in the country preferred; good reference.

330 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small private family; lately landed from England. Call or address.

332 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Call for two days.

342 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do cooking and assist in washing; best city reference.

347 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A YOUNG woman as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good city reference.

348 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker, and a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

351 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron or to do housework.

371 1ST AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., SECond floor, back room.—A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; good city reference.

382 WEST 41ST ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A SUPErior German cook, in a German or American family.

390 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family, or would do general housework; city reference.

394 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN.—A THOROUGH, good English cook in a gentleman's family or as cook and housekeeper; has lived in best families in London; good references. Address, stating salary, H. D.

409 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to boarding houses; best city reference.

414 EAST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 18.—AS best class cook in a hotel or restaurant; good pastry or order cook; is a good carver; city reference.

416 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

423 EAST 12TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE North of Ireland Protestant girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; understands baking; wages no object; no objection to go out of town; best city reference.

448 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook in a private family in the city; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

449 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from last employer. Call for two days.

512 GREENWICH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; also a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

635 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A young Protestant woman as first class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; best city reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

743 3D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH ST.—A young girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; best city reference.

1,203 BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; city references. Apply to CAMPBELL & GALWAY.

Chambermaids, &c.

10 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a first class private family; best city reference from present employer. Call to-day, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

20 WEST 36TH ST.—AN EXCELLENT AND TRUSTworthy woman as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid only. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

22 SUFFOLK ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork or as waitress; good city reference. Call or address KATE BUDDEN.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

40 EAST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AS chambermaid and to assist with waiting if required; good city reference.

111 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; refers to last employers; good city reference.

113 ELDRIDGE ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable German girl in an American family as chambermaid. Address.

124 WEST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference from last employer.

132 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference.

133 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as first class chambermaid and to assist in waiting; city reference.

158 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

158 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing; best reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chambermaid and to assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress in a boarding house; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' city reference. Can be seen for two days.

206 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting or take care of children; best city reference.

214 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

217 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; city references.

220 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress.

223 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and assist in the laundry, or to do chamberwork alone; well recommended.

232 EAST 46TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing.

236 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO is willing and obliging, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock at her present employer's.

246 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; reference first class.

252 10TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and washing; no objection to do housework. Twelve years' best city reference.

255 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., in the store.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Best city reference.

301 8TH AV., 20TH ST., OVER THE SHOE STORE.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or to assist with children; has five years' reference from last situation; country preferred. Can be seen for two days.

304 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or seamstress; would take care of children or assist in washing; city reference.

305 EAST 56TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer and can sew on two machines; three years' reference from last place.

308 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference.

310 EAST 33D ST., IN THE STORE.—A PROTEStant girl, lately landed, to do upstairs work and assist with the care of children, or would do general housework; is willing and obliging.

317 8TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—AS chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has best city references.

327 EAST 24TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress in a small private family or boarding house; best city reference from her last place.

337 WEST 31ST ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family; good reference.

337 EAST 53D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., in the bakery.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid, or as cook in a small family; city reference. Address.

338 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good reference.

355 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging.

415 2D AV., CORNER 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front rooms.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist in waiting; good reference. Call for two days.

435 EAST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; has five years' reference from her last employer.

442 WEST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl, aged 16, to do light chamberwork in a private family; wages $8.

446 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and mind children, and make herself generally useful; has one year's city reference from her last place.

459 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting in a small private family; good city reference.

506 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference.

508 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; refers to last employers.

588 2D AV., BETWEEN 32TH AND 33TH STS.—A young girl as seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing.

628 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse. Call for two days.

659 12TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid or children's nurse and seamstress.

694 2D AV.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS first class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city references.

1,110 2D AV., CORNER 58TH ST., OVER NEWMAN'S liquor store, top floor, front room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days.

A LADY WISHES TO GET A PLACE FOR A GERMAN girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at 211 East 25th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

42 EAST 22D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and to do chamberwork; good city reference. Address for two days.

145 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good city reference.

161 EAST 22D ST.—A DRESSMAKER OF FIRST class city experience, who is a perfect fitter, wishes a few more customers at home; very moderate prices.

170 2D AV., NEAR 16TH ST., IN THE FANCY store.—A respectable young woman as first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, by the day, week or month. Call for two days.

208 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; willing to assist in chamberwork; best city reference.

211 WEST 11TH ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, wants more engagements; seen or orders left; no objection to go out of town.

215 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young woman as seamstress by the day or month; good city reference. Call for two days.

219 WEST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A DRESSmaker of first class experience to work in families by the day or at her own residence; evening dresses made at short notice.

232 2D AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS., IN the store.—A competent person; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing.

239 11TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as Protestant seamstress and competent to take charge of a growing child; understands all kinds of family sewing and willing to make herself useful in light household duties; city reference. Address T. S.

241 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and nurse. Good city reference.

248 [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS, IN EXperienced dressmaker; [illegible] children's clothes; [illegible] or to take charge of a growing child or to go to the country; best references given.

310 WEST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; can operate on machine; has good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

332 EAST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; has a machine; would go out by the day, week or month. Can be seen for two days.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $8 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

342 EAST 10TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses and also boys' clothes; is a good shirt maker and can do all kinds of family sewing; can work on the machine; best city reference given.

352 6TH AV.—AS SEAMSTRESS; WOULD TAKE care of one child; in a first class family. Call for two days.

354 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut ladies' and children's dresses and suits; can sew on machines of various kinds. Call or address Miss L., care of Mrs. Jewel.

356 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., third floor.—A young girl as seamstress and to do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and do all kinds of sewing; best city reference.

363 3D AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—AS SEAMstress and to take care of children or light chamberwork; can operate on any kind of sewing machine.

430 4TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—AN experienced dressmaker and seamstress by the day; cuts and fits perfectly and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; references.

527 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 4TH ST., PRESENT employer's.—A young woman as first class seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; willing to assist in the nursery, or take care of a growing child.

579 HUDSON ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, who goes out by the day, wants a few more customers or would take work home.

753 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A FASHIONABLE dress and cloak maker (can cut, fit and trim) wishes a few more engagements in private families to work by the day.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND to do upstairs work in a private family. Address M. B., box 176 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD GO OUT BY the week to sew and mend and assist in housework; moderate as to terms. Address O. B., box 111 Herald office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES THE BEST work of a few first class families by the day; wedding outfits and evening dresses a specialty. Address DRESSMAKER, box 427 station E.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WISH SITUATIONS TOGETHER; one as seamstress; the other as governess; not far from New Jersey preferred. Address (for two weeks) J. P. or I. P., Paterson Post office, N. J.

General Housework, &c.

51 ST ST., CORNER LEXINGTON AV. (NURSERY AND Child's Hospital).—To do general housework; city reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

73 WATTS ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

113 WEST 30TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; two years' best reference.

114 STANTON ST., IN REAR.—A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family.

127 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

130 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can bring good references from her last place.

133 DIVISION ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—An English girl to do housework; competent servant.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework; understands plain cooking; good city reference.

141 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

178 AV. B, NEAR 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A young girl, 15 years old, to help in doing housework and take care of children.

206 FORSYTH ST., ROOM NO. 1.—A GERMAN girl to do housework, wash and cook in an American or German family.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG in the country, to do light housework in a small private family; no objection to a private boarding house.

228 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; recently from Ireland.

306 EAST 60TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl to do general housework.

313 WEST 49TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

315 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in some private family; no objections to going to the country; good city reference.

316 EAST 52D ST., IN THE STORE.—A PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to do general housework or upstairs work; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

329 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family.

338 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; can give first class city reference.

338 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework or wash, cook and iron; is willing and obliging; good reference.

347 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; can give good city reference. Call for two days.

364 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; city reference.

402 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER OF 9TH AV.—A REspectable, smart girl, only nine months in the country; would do general housework or mind children; best reference. Call for two days.

407 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young woman to do general housework in some private family; good city reference.

416 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

527 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A girl to do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can get good city reference. Call for two days.

A SWEDISH GIRL DESIRES A SITUATION AT GENeral housework in a small private family; is a good cook and smart and tidy; 18 months' references. Address F. W., box 102 Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

47½ BLEECKER ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a private family or widowed gentleman; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

67 WEST 44TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A GENtleman's family or first class boarding house; is fully competent to take entire charge; understands her business thoroughly; reference first class.

102 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS HOUSEkeeper; would take full charge and do the cooking of a gentleman's household; best references. Can be seen for two days.

180 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN.—A LADY AS housekeeper, or where she would be as one of the family and to assist with the work. Call on or address Miss A.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A respectable family; information may be obtained at last employer's as to respectability and capability. Address box 125 Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES A HOME IN REturn for services in housekeeping; would instruct young children or sew. Address Miss LOW, box 114 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as housekeeper for a respectable gentleman; has no encumbrance; best city reference given and required. Address Mrs. M. H., station D.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, as housekeeper in a widower's family, or would wait on an invalid lady or travel. Address TRAVEL, box 120 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, A STRANGER IN THE CITY, wants a position as housekeeper in a widower's family; will travel to any part of the country. Address at once, appointing interview, BLANCHE, station F.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a gentleman's family; would instruct young children; or would act as companion to an invalid lady; no objection to travel to California or elsewhere. Address M. M., station D.

Laundresses, &c.

104 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; best city reference.

117 ESSEX ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A German woman to do washing and ironing and general work for the first two or three days of the week.

117 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing by the dozen; understands all kinds of fancy washing; puffing and fluting; country or city; best reference.

124 WEST 34TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman wishes the washing of a few families; understands French fluting.

124 WEST 23D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do fluting, puffing, &c.; no objection to the country; best city reference.

126 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; good city reference. Call for two days.

169 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family. Call for two days.

184 LUDLOW ST. [illegible] WASHING—A FIRST class laundress; [illegible] for gentlemen and families; [illegible] two days.

206 WEST 29TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS; THOROUGHLY understands her business; best city reference; can be seen.

217 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes family washing by the month; very best city reference. Mrs. MAGOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

213 WEST 38TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS OR WILL ASsist in chamberwork; can do fluting, &c. Best city reference.

240 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; thoroughly understands her work in ladies' and gentlemen's clothes; best city reference.

243 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; no objection to assist up stairs; good city reference from last place.

309 EAST 33TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A first class laundress, with good reference, wishes gentlemen's or ladies' washing by the month, dozen or piece. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. HONORE.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; is willing to go out by the day; good reference.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., second floor, back room.—A respectable woman to do washing at her house, or would go out by the day; best city reference.

405 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A PROTESTant young woman as first class laundress in a small private family; is also a good plain cook; best references.

414 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do the washing and ironing of gentlemen and families; no objection to go out by the day; city reference.

430 EAST 15TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM NO. 17.—A respectable woman wishes to take in family washing and ironing; can do puffing and fluting; prices moderate.

434 EAST 16TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—AN experienced young girl wishes family washing or would go out by the day.

443 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress and to do chamberwork or to cook, wash and iron.

443 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman would like to take some washing to her house, or would go out by the day; also a good cook.

458 6TH AV., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes washing by the day or to take in at her own house family washing; satisfaction guaranteed.

504 EAST 14TH ST. A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress in a boarding house or hotel; good reference.

947 3D AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress; understands her business perfectly; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Nurses, &c.

56 WEST 12TH ST.—AS WET NURSE, BY A YOUNG married woman.

67 EAST 127TH ST., HARLEM.—A LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation for a wet nurse whom she can recommend and with whom she has been living some time nursing child; nurse and child can be seen as above; also recommendation obtained.

110 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable married woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best city reference.

139 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has good city reference.

135 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG, TIDY, EXPERIenced girl, having 8½ years' reference, as nurse and seamstress, or would take chamberwork in a private family.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would go out by the day; good reference.

141 WEST 55TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av., first floor.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress; can fit children's clothes and operate on Willcox & Gibbs' and Florence sewing machines. Has good reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST.—A PERSON OF UNDOUBTED respectability as nurse, chambermaid or waitress; is capable of taking either; would not object to a short distance out of town if a comfortable home can be offered; references given if required.

149 LUDLOW ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE IN a private American family. Inquire of Mrs. GELCHER.

158 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 12.—AN EXPERIENCED nurse, with unexceptionable reference; understands the care of children; perfectly competent to take entire charge.

162 10TH ST., CORNER AV. B, ROOM 10.—A REspectable middle aged German widow to take care of a baby in a small family.

166 EAST 32D ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—AN AMERIcan girl, in a private family, as nurse or chambermaid; good reference given.

211 EAST 50TH ST.—AN AMERICAN MONTHLY nurse of experience; best reference. Call for three days.

217 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse; baby one month old. Call on or address.

217 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A respectable married woman, with a baby a month old, as wet nurse.

218 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse; two years' city reference.

229 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., third floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as nurse; has good city reference.

230 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse or chambermaid; no objection to the country; good city reference.

240 EAST 54TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

242 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as children's nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply between the hours of 9 and 5.

243 WEST 17TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as nurse; can take care of a baby; would do light housework in a private family; good city reference.

266 9TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, with first class reference, to take charge of one or two children, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing.

312 EAST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Call all day.

329 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MIDDLE AGED German woman to take care of small children. Reference from last place.

330 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and chambermaid. Reference.

332 EAST 26TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND floor.—A very respectable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; milk one month old; best reference given. Call for two days.

351 BOWERY, SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A middle aged American lady would go out nursing ladies in confinement; is the best help in sickness. Call on or address ADVERTISER.

402 EAST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable married woman wants a baby to wet nurse, her baby (one month old) being dead, or as wet nurse.

425 WEST 44TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby, bring it up by the bottle; excellent reference.

448 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl to mind a child and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; very good reference. Call for two days.

504 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO mind children in a private family.

519 8TH AV., NEAR 37TH ST.—PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to grown children; best city reference.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN OFFERS HER FREE SERvices to any benevolent institution where she can be useful; is a good nurse, or capable of taking entire charge. Address BENEVOLENCE, Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

92 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present place for two days.

107 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress; best city reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and chambermaid; best city reference from her last place.

227 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO THOroughly understands her business, as waitress in a private family; unexceptionable references. Apply at former employer's.

Miscellaneous.

58 SPRING ST., IN THE REAR, TOP FLOOR.—AN American girl, in a small private family.

58 CLINTON PLACE.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, speaking German and English fluently, as teacher in a school, or governess in a family or companion; can also give references from schools where she resided. Address Mme. T. CELIER.

130 EAST 41ST ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper; fully competent in every respect, or to do the entire housework of a small family; best references. Call or address for two days.

233 WEST 28TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO TEACH children in German or as parlor maid and waitress.

236 WEST 18TH ST., PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 years old, to take care of children, run of errands and make herself generally useful.

290 8TH AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 18TH ST.—A young German girl as ladies' maid; can dress hair. Call for two days.

417 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nursery governess; can do plain sewing and would make herself willing and obliging.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A position as cashier; is a good accountant and thoroughly understands her business. Address FANNIE RAYMOND, box 212 Herald office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY DESIRES A POSItion as governess; [illegible] understands cutting or fitting children's clothing. Address Mrs. C. P. R., station H.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT DEsires employment of any kind; is competent to instruct in English, French and music. Address Mrs. [illegible], 112 Herald office.

A YOUNG WOMAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, LATELY landed from the city of Dublin, would like a situation in a fancy dollar or shoe store, or any light employment; has good knowledge of business. Address E. G., box 172 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNESS (VISITING).—AN ENGLISH LADY, highly educated and experienced, can take an additional tuition; sound English, French, drawing, piano and singing; highest references. Address BRIGHTON, box 128 Herald office.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH (in which the advertiser is well versed) and Latin is solicited by a lady, largely experienced and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic. Salary disregarded, but a comfortable and refined home is absolutely a sine qua non. Failing to secure the above, would assume the duties of amanuensis or of lady's companion for a small remuneration. Unquestionable references. Address at once INSTRUCTRESS, corner of Broadway and Gates av., Brooklyn.

PIANO AND SINGING.—AN ENGLISH LADY, THOroughly qualified for her profession, can give some time; advertiser has trained and finished with much success. Address LOGIER, box 111 Herald office.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN THE ENGLISH BRANCHES, Composition and Correspondence by an experienced city teacher to ladies and children; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, 451 West 19th st.

TRAVELLING COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY OF refinement and intellectual culture desires to meet with an elderly lady of means, to engage as companion or to travel; unexceptionable references given and required. Address COMPANION, box 115 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 203 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD, CAPABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress wanted, at 120 West 26th st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a first rate washer and ironer; to such good wages will be given. Apply at 448 West 51st st.

A WOMAN WANTED—TO TEND AN INFANT AND do plain sewing; reference required; a Protestant preferred. Call at 318 West 18th st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH CITY REFERENCES, for general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at EBERT'S confectionery, 50 East 12th st., near Broadway.

A—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED saleslady, to take charge of our ladies' underwear department; to one understanding the buying and making up same we offer a steady situation and good salary; city reference required. Apply for one week. STERN BROTHERS, 367 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, AND TO ASSIST in the washing and ironing, wanted; city references required. Apply at 122 East 38th st.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ALSO AN APprentice, at 49 West 27th st.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be neat and tidy and understand her business. Apply at 52 Morton st., basement door.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL AS SECOND COOK IN A restaurant, 719 7th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

WANTED—SMALL CASH GIRLS. APPLY AT WM. KINZEY'S, 691 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PRESSER AND FLUTER FOR lace work. Apply, with reference, at 160 Grand st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; city reference. Apply at 229 East 49th st., before 12 M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER to go in the country. Apply at 14 East 24th st., from 2 to 4.

WANTED—A TIDY, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO DO general housework. Apply after 10 A. M. at 331 West 48th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 135 West 15th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock. Bring city references.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing; city reference required. Call at 234 West 52d st.

WANTED—AT 20 WASHINGTON PLACE, TWO GOOD chambermaids; also one dining room waitress; good reference required.

WANTED—A WOMAN ORDER COOK, FOR A restaurant. Apply at 137 8th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress in a small family. Inquire, with references, at 107 West 41st st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with good city reference, in a small family. 532 Greenwich st., near Vandam.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO TAKE ENTIRE CARE OF an infant. Inquire for Mrs. BORDEN, between 4 and 6 P. M., at 113 East 14th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, TO assist in washing and ironing, in a small family. Call after 10 at 105 51st st., near 6th av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE TO cook, wash and iron, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at 111 West 43d st.

WANTED—A TIDY PERSON AS WAITRESS AND neat sewer; best reference required. Apply at 22 West 21st st., between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL, A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small family; city reference required; a Catholic preferred. Apply at 34 East 49th st.

WANTED—AT 334 LEXINGTON AV., A NURSE AND chambermaid; one who understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine preferred, with city references.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER and ironer to go in country for summer. Can apply, with city reference, at 17 East 24th st., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, to take charge of two young children; must have best city references. Apply at 60 East 49th st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; must have good city reference. Call immediately at 303 West 56th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, RELIAble woman to cook, wash and iron for a family of five persons; best city reference required. Call at 159 West 44th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST THOROUGHLY UNderstand her business and have good city recommendations. Apply at 114 East 36th st., from 9 until 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN HONEST, SOBER GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook; wages $12. Apply, with reference, at 230 West 27th st.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A NEAT GIRL for general housework in a small family; long reference required. Call at 347 Lexington av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding house; must have city reference and thoroughly understand cooking; moderate wages. 35 West 24th st.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRL, TO COOK IN PRIvate family; must understand her business and have good city reference. Apply before o'clock at 424 West 26th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and nurse; also a competent waitress; must have good city recommendations. Apply at 114 East 36th st., from 9 until 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH Baths, corner of 25th st., two first class American or English girls; one for upstairs work and one for laundry; must be well recommended.

WANTED—FOUR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO sell Willard Glazier's new Book; most liberal terms offered; expenses paid until delivery. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 128 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED LADY, OF EXPERIence in teaching Sabbath schools, for a situation at a fair salary. McMENAMY, HESS & CO., 117 Nassau street, room 21.

WET NURSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SITUAtions free; babies given out to board; breast milk preferred. Apply at HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 161 6th st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR CHAMberwork, fine washing and ironing; also a girl for the coarse washing and scrubbing, and a girl of 16 to assist in the work and sewing. Apply at 21 East 27th st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A RELIABLE JEWISH WOMAN AS nurse to young children; one who has some experience and can furnish first class city references absolutely required. Apply for three days, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at 31 West 43d st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN CUT AND FIT LAdies' and children's dresses and be willing to assist in the care of children; good city recommendations required; none but competent persons need apply at 114 East 36th st., from 9 until 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT GIRL, not over 19 years old, to take care of a child and do chamberwork for a small family; must be a good plain sewer and come well recommended. Apply at 111 East 18th st., Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

118 EAST 18TH ST.—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS wanted; a capable Protestant woman; must have best city references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

24 BEACH ST.—A SINGLE MAN AS INSIDE WATCHman. Can see reference by calling on or addressing for two days O. C.

172 2D AV.—AS TRAVELLING SERVANT TO A gentleman; speaks several languages. Address C. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE, well posted real estate clerk, of long experience, desires a reengagement; has extra facilities for mortgage business; the permanent; best references. Address EX., Herald office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANT EMPLOYMENT AS INdoor watchmen in a one importing house; best reference and security furnished; terms moderate. Address H. & H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN LATELY ARRIVED a situation as waiter or indoor servant in a private family. Address A. R., care of Mr. C. Grove, 89 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST CLASS DRUG CLERK WISHES AN ENgagement; references first class. Address box 219 Herald office.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, ERRORS CORRECTED, bankrupts' books examined and "excellent" accounts and books accurately kept. J. T. BURSON, box 2,777 Post office.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN, WHO HAS BEEN LONG in a large publishing house, wishes a situation as clerk or any other kind of situation; good references. Address R., Herald office.

COPYING WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS employed during the day; to be done in the evenings; writes a good hand; charges low. Address COPY, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY CORNER OF Smith and 6d sts., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—GERMAN PREFERRED. Call from 9 to 12 A. M., 408 Hudson st.

ENTRY CLERK AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted.—One quick and correct at figures, and who can bring first class city references, can hear of a good situation by addressing box 114 Herald office.

PATENT MEDICINES.—A YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC, of good address and thoroughly experienced in introducing and selling, desires an engagement to travel; references first class. Address SUCCESSFUL, box 229 Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE FURNITURE BUSIness; must be experienced and well recommended; personal applications will not be received. Address ROUX & CO., 127 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER BY A practical, experienced man. Address H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE AND importing house, familiar with druggists sundries. Address, with name and reference, box 1?3 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEA CLERK, O'NEIL & CO., 97 Myrtle av., between Bridge and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress. Apply, with city reference, at 73 West 47th st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house, an entry clerk; must write a plain and rapid hand. Address, with reference and salary expected, box 903 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a clothing store; has had five years' experience and can furnish the most undoubted references. Address H. G., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN IN THE jewelry business; one acquainted with the Western trade preferred. Address, giving reference and stating salary required, A. B. X., Herald office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN OF business experience; is a good accountant, handsome writer, and understands French; expectations moderate. Address W. L. COCHRANE, station D.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN IN THE jobbing department, by a Broadway retail and wholesale dry goods house; to one who can command a good cash trade a very liberal arrangement will be made. Address, stating terms, references, &c., MERCHANTS, station D, Bible House.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober man; willing and obliging; can milk; good city reference. Address 161 West 27th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A good, steady man, who can furnish good reference. Address J. B., box 200 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business; first class city reference. Apply at 65 Madison av., private stable.

AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come highly recommended; has lived 13 years in three places, six years in last place. Address J. B., box 151 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single Protestant man of long experience in the business, whose city references will bear strictest investigation; a careful, steady driver. Address J. W., box 154 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN WANTED—BY A sober, steady American man; understands breaking and management of young horses; or would work at anything else; can give references. Call at or address A. O. B., 806 9th av., in the cigar store.

A YOUNG MAN, JUST LANDED IN THE COUNtry, wishes a situation as groom or coachman; no objection to city or country; is a steady driver, single or double harness; willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate at first. Call at or address 23 Charles st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted—Married; no encumbrance; is an experienced city driver and capable in every respect; no objection to the country; first class city reference. Call on or address J. S., 126 West 31st st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR country, by a reliable, sober young man, not afraid to work, who thoroughly understands driving, care of horses, harness, carriages, gardening and furnace; can milk; is willing and obliging; ten years' best city reference for character and capability; wages moderate. Address P. M., box 126 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent man, of regular habits; knows his business well; has first class reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address T. W., No. 9 East 58th st., near 5th av.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best city reference. Address C., box 263 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUStrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom; experienced city driver; best city reference. Address W., coachman, box 118 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; is a good plain gardener and understands the care of greenhouse, &c.; can furnish best city reference. Address R. T., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle man, who thoroughly understands the business. None need apply but those who want a competent man. Address B. M., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A REspectable married man, with first class city references. Call on or address, for one week, C. C. BROWN, D. Currie's harness store, 1,259 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROtestant single man, 22 years of age, to take care of two horses; can milk; is only 7 months in this country; is sober and honest; good reference; country preferred. Address J. HORWOOD, No. 9 Albany street.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGLISH coachman, who is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to WOOD BROS. & CO., 740 Broadway.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and tend shed. Apply to W. H. FLORENCE, 154th st. and 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, WITHout family, to go and work on a farm distant about 100 miles from New York; the man to be capable of taking charge of the farm, the woman to be a good housekeeper and butter maker. Address FARM, Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—A PERMANENT PLACE AS GARDENER and general superintendent of country place; thoroughly acquainted with horticulture, greenhouse plants, fruits and vegetables; also agriculture; 25 years' references from the first places in New York and New Jersey; family small. Address for one month GARDENER, care of Ahno, Pierson & Co., Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman, as farmer and gardener; has had extensive experience in high bred stock, raising of root crops marketing, &c.; wife and daughter fully competent in housekeeping, cooking, laundry, chamberwork, making of butter, cheese, &c.; has had and can take full charge of a gentleman's place and farm, both out and in if required. Address SCOTCHMAN, New Brunswick, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—A.—BARKEEPER WANTED, AT THOMAS', 537 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS the fish and oyster business; one who is not afraid to work. Apply at 919 3d av.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORNER of 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American; age, about 20; must be well recommended.

BOY WANTED—AT 25 DEY ST., ROOM NO. 4. MUST come well recommended.

BOY WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A COAL OFfice; must reside with his parents. Reference required. Apply at 751 Washington st.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house; must reside in the city with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, box 4,575 Post office.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—CALL AT 23 BEAVER ST., second floor.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—FOR A WALL STREET office; one living with parents preferred; salary, first year, $100. Address, in own handwriting, WALL STREET, Herald office.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER, AT 55 HENRY ST.; A young man, with good references.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE; salary $300. Address H., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY WITH A GOOD SCHOOL EDUCAtion, at the office 226 Pearl st. Must reside with his parents.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SOLICITOR FOR A DAILY paper. To the right man a good inducement. Address CASH, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FOUR 21 YEARS OF AGE; one who has experience in a first class bar down town. Address G. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A LABORER, IN THE WORKS; ALSO A lad to act as shipping and entry clerk. Apply to NEW YORK VARNISH COMPANY, 512 West 14th st.

WANTED—A BOY, OF AMERICAN PARENTAGE, 14 to 16 years old, to attend an office. Apply at Coal Yard, corner of Lexington av. and 33d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER; ONE accustomed to baling, packing and marking goods. Apply, with references, between 10 and 12, at 46 Reade st.

WANTED—A WAITER (WHITE) IN A PRIVATE family. Apply, with city reference, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 17 West 20th st.

WANTED—AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH Baths, a young American, who does not use tobacco or whiskey, to superintend a small first class hotel and restaurant.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (COLORED), NOT OVER 17 or 20 years of age, to wait upon a gentleman with rheumatism and to assist about the house generally; none need apply unless highly recommended. Address box 2,242 Post office.

WANTED—WHITE, COLORED MEN, TO LOCATE in every county in the country, to sell the most attractive article ever offered; business permanent; free from risk. No capital required. 25 Dey, 144 up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

WANTED—A SMART, GENTEEL BOY; ONE WHO has been in a real estate office preferred; must be a good and rapid writer and reside near office; wages about $3. E. FLANAGAN, Real Estate Broker, corner of 28th st. and 6th av.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, ON FOURTH FLOOR, very desirable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, to let, with Board. 217 West Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue. Elegant house.

1 LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRST class Board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house private; terms moderate. 126 East Twenty-seventh street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

1 LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM; HOT AND COLD water, grate and register, large closets, &c., with Board for gentleman and wife. 53 West Thirty-third street. References required.

1 FINE SUNNY ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL family, at 44 West Twenty-sixth street; two persons at $36 or three at $20; fire and gas.

2 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN CLINTON AND WAverley places, one block west of Broadway.—Desirable Rooms, with or without Board, for families or single persons; satisfactory references; prices moderate.

2 CONNECTING ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with Board; other Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; house and table first class. 34 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

2 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDSOME ROOMS and excellent Board, at moderate prices.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to rent, with first class Board, to families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

$5 50 AND UPWARDS FOR FIRST CLASS BOARD and single Room per week; Lodgings 35c. to 50c. per night; Day Board and Room $1 25. Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$6 TO $10.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent Board, for families and single persons, at 174 and 176 Bleecker street. A free evening lyceum for the boarders.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY ARE FINE, LARGE and small well furnished Rooms to let, with good Board. Prices $6 to $10 per week. Apply at 150 Bleecker street.

$7 TO $9.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH good Board, to single gentlemen, at 45 West Washington place, west of Sixth avenue.

8TH STREET, 122, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Well furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; house first class.

9TH STREET, NO. 20, ONE DOOR FROM UNIVERSITY place.—Front Rooms on third and fourth floors, with Board; table boarders taken; one Room for gentleman. Mrs. SADLER.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Pleasant front Rooms, on first and second floors, with Board; suitable for families or gentlemen; terms moderate; reference required.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE LARGE front Room, fourth story; full Board. References exchanged.

14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—SUIT OF handsomely furnished, pleasant second floor corner Rooms, fronting Broadway; also two Rooms for single gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms reasonable.

15 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor Floor, also suit of Rooms on second floor and single Rooms for gentlemen, to let, without Board; references exchanged.

18 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A SECOND floor to let, with Board; also single Room for a gentleman.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Several desirable Rooms for families or gentlemen, with superior Board in above extra wide house; location unexceptionable. References.

21 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A LARGE fourth story Room, with superior table, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house first class; terms moderate. Reference required.

27 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Two nice Rooms to let, with or without Board, to single gentlemen, in a private family.

28 LAMARTINE PLACE, 257 WEST TWENTY-ninth street.—A private family, with a few select boarders, have a large Room to let, with Board; house first class.

30 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO FURnished Rooms on the parlor floor to rent, with Board; also a single Room; references exchanged.

33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—To let, furnished, with Board, one suit of two or three Rooms; also single Rooms.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also a pleasant single Room for a gentleman, with first class Board; fire, gas and good attendance; references exchanged.

35 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SECOND Floor, handsomely furnished; also third story front Room, to a first class family or gentlemen; superior Board; reasonable terms.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, with desirable Rooms, pleasantly located, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, at moderate terms. References exchanged.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen.

40 GROVE STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON AND Bleecker.—Large and small Rooms, with or without Board, at reasonable rates.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, a handsomely furnished Floor, with or without private table; also Rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—FURnished communicating Rooms, parlor floor, southern exposure, to let, with first class Board, for a family or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

53 TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Also a suit of handsome Rooms to let, unfurnished.

58 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED, A handsome Suit of Rooms on the second floor, in a small private family, with or without Board.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished, to gentleman and wife, with or without Board; references required.

110 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—One or two gentlemen requiring a permanent home can be accommodated with Board in a small family; references.

113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue, short block from Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Room on second floor, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; gas, fire, &c.; reference required.

114 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT suit of Rooms on second floor, front; also one hall Bedroom; unexceptionable Board. References.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—Elegant suit of Rooms, with superior Board or private table; also other Rooms; references.

119 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, A nicely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with or without Board.

129 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, with Board, a front Room, with alcove, on second floor; also middle and back Room, connecting, on same floor.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A PLEASANT FRONT Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, for $16; also single Rooms, $7 and $8.

139 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FAMILY, OWNers of house, will let two Rooms on second floor, with Board, at $7 and $8 per week; gentlemen only; gas, bath, &c.

160 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY will let, furnished, without board, a large Room, to one or two gentlemen; gas and fire if required; rent $5 and upward.

168 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A large second story front Room to let, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without Board; terms reasonable.

200 AND 202 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO front Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen and wives. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

224 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Rooms to let, with or without Board; furniture of the house entirely new.

229 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; table and attendance first class.

234 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A FEW GENtlemen can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family.

250 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A FAMILY OF adults can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant Rooms and Board.

262 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—IN A PRIvate Jewish family, two handsomely furnished Rooms and Bedroom to a small family or a couple of young men, with Board. Unexceptional references given and required.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without Board, singly or in suite; terms reasonable. Call for a week.

1,254 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND Thirty-second streets.—A handsomely furnished Room, with Board, to a young [illegible]. Call after 3 P. M.

A SITTING AND BEDROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, [illegible] wanted by a [illegible] gentleman. Address, stating [illegible].

A PLEASANT SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM TO let, with first class Board; also a Room suitable for one or two gentlemen. 59 [illegible] street, near Fourth.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON FIFTY-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will accommodate a gentleman and wife [illegible] for a [illegible] suit or Rooms [illegible]. Address BOX [illegible], station D.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtleman and wife, with Board for the lady [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] private family, first class location. Address E., box [illegible] Post office, New York.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 14.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with Board, gas and fire [illegible], breakfast if desired. [illegible] reasonable.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without Board; one large and one small one, with [illegible], bath and use of parlor; terms from $7. 118 East Twenty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES SMALL ROOM, WITH plain [illegible] Board in a first class house, located between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues, [illegible] per week; references exchanged. Address box [illegible], [illegible].

A RESPONSIBLE MARRIED COUPLE WISH ONE OR two Rooms, on or near Fifth avenue, with first class [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Address [illegible].

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A desirable location. Address ELLIS, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and one child, in a plain but respectable family; no objection to board with a family occupying a floor or part of a house (not a tenement house). Address HOME, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AN ELDERLY LADY, WITHOUT RELATIVES, HAS $10,000. For this sum of money she wants during life her Board, with farmers or suburban citizens; she has a supply of furniture, silverware and wardrobe. Call on or address MARY KNICKERBOCKER, 727 Fifth street, near avenue D.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR from Broadway, European plan, Rooms in suites and single, newly and elegantly furnished, at the lowest rates. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENty-second street and Broadway—Madison Park Hotel. Table and accommodations first class; boarding house rates, reference required. J. G. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 735 Broadway and No. 2 Clinton place, corner of Eighth street. Rooms in suits for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates. OWENS & HERBERT.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—On the European plan.—Good Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day; $3 to $5 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. 60c. per night; $3 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 AND 149 CEDAR STREET—Convenient to New Jersey ferries; single Rooms, 25, 35 and 50 cents; Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers and Traders' National Bank, entire Floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat; short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A CORNER STORE TO LET—IN THE BEST LOCAtion for business purposes on Fulton street, Brooklyn. Apply at 272 Fulton street, near Tillary, Brooklyn, in the store.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 26 AND 28 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE—63 MYRTLE avenue, Brooklyn; size 76x22; large plate glass windows and in the most central location. For terms apply to JOHN F. MASON & CO., corner Myrtle avenue and Bridge street, Brooklyn.

A CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT, 25 FEET front; best business part of Sixth avenue; fine location for any business; rent $1,800. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

BROADWAY CORNER STORES TO LEASE—817 AND 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth street; also the entire Upper Part; galleries, showrooms, &c.; also Store, &c., 48 East Twelfth street. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street.

DESK-ROOM—$6 AND UPWARDS PER MONTH, AT 296 Broadway, between Duane and Reade streets. Apply for eight days to L. GOLDSTEIN, as above, on third floor.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—STORES TO LET, DESIRABLY located, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets; they are first class in every particular and suitable for dry goods, drug, house furnishing and grocery stores. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street, or 55 Broadway.

ELEGANT STORE IN HARLEM, PLATE GLASS front, with basement and floor above, occupied by Messrs. Pollock as a first class dry goods store; Third avenue, near 121st street. Apply to Dr. NEIL, Third avenue, corner 111th street.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL TO LET—FURNISHED, IN vicinity of Fifth Avenue Hotel; 160 rooms. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

FOR RENT—
the spacious and well lighted
Stores
Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Greene street; 75x100.
Apply to GEORGE A. CLARK & BROTHER,
837 and 839 Canal street.

GRAIN STORE 43 FEET FRONT TO LEASE—AT 33 and 35 Bridge street, suitable for any heavy business. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine street.

HOTEL PROPERTY TO LET—THE PREMISES known as the European Hotel, on the corner of Hudson and Laight streets. Apply to HINSDALE, PATTERSON & IRWIN, Counsellors at Law, 54 Wall street.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with Desk Room, pleasantly situated, fronting on Broadway, in the office 40 and 42 Broadway, room 44. Price $5 per week.

STEAM POWER.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF PREmises 125 Macdougal, corner Amity street, to rent; 65x22; well lighted; steady power. Apply on the premises. F. W. COOPER.

STORES TO LET.

116 Broad,	109 Front,	119 Front,
20 Beaver,	27 Old slip,	65 Pine,
52 and 53 West,	84 & 85 Washington,	71 Pine,
454 Broadway,	633 Broadway,	734 Broadway,
10½ East 12th st.		

Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—NO. 595 SIXTH avenue; extending through to Broadway; size 12½x50. Possession immediately; rent $1,500. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

TO LEASE.—J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
late
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works),
having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre street with their extensive works on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, now offer
to lease
their substantial Iron Building,
with the exception of the office and wareroom, on Centre street, together with Lots on Elm and Walker streets. Apply at the office, 141 Centre street, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS (OWNER going abroad), a fully furnished House, 11 rooms, modern improvements; stable and carriage house, for four horses, and grounds, seven lots, with all kinds of fruit; immediate possession if required; lowest rent $3,000. Apply on premises, 152th street, first house east of Eighth avenue, south side.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR BUSINESS purposes, the large House and Lot of Ground 144 Fifth avenue. Apply to J. EDGAR, 58 Nassau street, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, TWO Buildings, each 25x75 feet, near water front. Inquire corner Pearl and John streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 113 AND 115 Leonard street, four doors east of Broadway, with or without steam power; size 40x45. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, NEAR Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, 20 White street.

TO LET.—THREE STORES, FOUR STORIES AND CELlar, in West Eleventh street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue; front on the water; suitable for grain or storage purposes. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN THIRD STORY front, No. 153 Broadway. Apply to JOHN W. RITCH, 5 Ann street.

TO THE WHOLESALE JEWELRY TRADE.—TO LET, the first and second Lofts 633 Broadway, opposite Bond street. Inquire in the store.

TO MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS AND OTHERS.—TO let, large House, 12 Brevoort place (Tenth street), near Broadway, now occupied as first class millinery and dressmaking; long established; owner retiring from business. Apply on premises or to A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

6TH AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER TWELFTH street, No. 170.—To lease, the four story Store and Dwelling. Can be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Apply at 12 West Thirty-ninth street.

69 GOLD STREET, BETWEEN BEEKMAN AND Spruce streets.—To let, Store, Basement and three Floors, thirty feet front by twenty-eight deep; good light, four windows front, suitable for offices or light manufacturing business; will be rented very low to good tenant. Apply to HENRY ARTHUR, 54 Gold street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FULL WIDTH HOUSE, OF EXTRA DEPTH, SITUated on Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue, to let, furnished; $325 per month. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, ON MADISON avenue, near Forty-second street, to let; immediate possession. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, size 20x100 feet, handsomely furnished, Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN EXTRA SIZE BROWN STONE HOUSE ON PARK avenue, with stable, &c., to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 251 Fifth avenue.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO RENT, from May 1, on West Forty-sixth street, fully furnished. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 251 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A SMALL THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK AND Brown Stone Cottage, with seven rooms, above Forty-fifth street, near Broadway; desirable for gentleman and wife or very small family; rent, furnished, $40 per month, or $30 unfurnished; immediate possession. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT A DECIDED bargain, elegant and [illegible] 25 feet wide [illegible] story [illegible] a beautiful home [illegible] furnished first class [illegible] [illegible] east side of town, rent [illegible] per month; immediate possession. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 177 West Twenty-third street.

[illegible] FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—23D street, [illegible] street, between 5th and 6th avenues; 38th street [illegible] avenue; 20th street and 4th avenue; 38th street, [illegible] Park, 5th avenue; 48th street, Lexington; all at [illegible] [illegible] possession. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE [illegible] Brown stone Mansion 12 East Twenty-second street, [illegible]. Apply before 1, to W. IRVING CLARK, 41 Pearl street.

$250 PER MONTH FOR A VERY PLEASANT [illegible] House, furnished, on Forty-fifth street near Sixth avenue. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

Unfurnished.

A FINE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, to rent or sell, second house from the Park, between Fifth and Sixth avenues [illegible] partially furnished [illegible]. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 177 West Twenty-third street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A PRETTY LITTLE HIGH STOOP HOUSE, IN WEST Washington place, containing all modern conveniences; rent only $37 50 monthly; newly and elegantly furnished, complete for housekeeping; tenant will have to purchase furniture, Chickering piano, plate, linen, &c.; $2,000 required; no agents need apply. Address N., box 4,669 Post office.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON FIFTH AVENUE, IN THE vicinity of Central Park, to let or lease, on reasonable terms; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway, or Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

HOUSES TO LET—DESIRABLY LOCATED, WITH ALL modern improvements; Nos. 29 East Washington place, 11 East Thirteenth street, 61 West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, near Forty-fourth street; West Fifty-sixth street, West Sixty-first street and Fifth avenue, near Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street, or 55 Broadway.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, HOUSE No. 8 West Twenty-eighth street. English basement, 25x 80, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 14 Clinton place, near Broadway. For terms and permit apply at No. 10 East Seventeenth street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, IN West Eleventh street, to a gentleman, with partial Board if required. Inquire of M. N. EDWARDS, 140 West street.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS HIGH STOOP HOUSE No. 107 Macdougal street; possession immediately. Apply to NICHOLAS WALSH, No. 8 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE NO. 23 SEVENTH avenue; the new furniture, used but three months, for sale cheap; possession immediately. Apply to NICHOLAS WALSH, No. 8 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House No. 238 West Twenty-first street; rent $1,500. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 10 Ann street.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, VERY ELEgant four story high stoop brown stone House on Thirty-seventh street, near Park avenue. Permits of A. J. BLEECKER, No. 1 Pine street.

$1,200 PER ANNUM FOR A VERY HANDSOME House on Forty-fifth street; possession this month if required. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A CHRISTIAN FAMILY OF THREE WISH A LIKE family of adults or a gentleman and wife to divide with them the expense of their pleasant furnished House; rent $1,800. Address 129 West Thirteenth street.

A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TOGETHER or separate; handsomely furnished, good location; all modern improvements. D. GARRISON, 587 Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—APPLY AT 109 West Thirty-sixth street.

FURNISHED—A PART OF FIRST FLOOR, ALL IMprovements, with every convenience for housekeeping, to adults only; gentlemen preferred. Apply at 739 Sixth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Room, for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house, 686 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom; three large closets, gas, fire, &c., suitable for gentleman and wife; splendid location; terms reasonable; at 62 West Fourteenth street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ATTIC ROOM IN private family, to gentleman only; price $2 per week. At 28 Commerce street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER OF BARCLAY STREET, two blocks from the new Post office.—Furnished Rooms to let. Terms from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. Inquire on the second floor.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—ELEGANT DOUBLE Room for two or three gentlemen; also single Room; table and house first class; use of Piano. 18 West Fourth at.

$6 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, suitable for housekeeping; closets, bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 436 West Thirty-third street.

$7 WEEKLY.—SITTING AND BEDROOM CONNECTing, furnished for housekeeping; water in rooms; pantry, closet on floor; stationary tubs. 181 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO HALL Rooms, on second floor, suitable for gentlemen; also third story back Room for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references.

27 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, without board; the entire Second Floor, together or separately, consisting of two large Rooms and one Bedroom, cheap.

75 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A SMALL FAMILY would like to let Part of their House, very elegantly furnished, and board with the family; references exchanged. Address.

105 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, without board; terms reasonable.

135 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—PARTIES OF quiet habits desiring a pleasant home can find good accommodations with a small private family occupying their own residence.

148 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Well furnished Rooms, with every convenience for a family or gentlemen; no objection to light housekeeping; no moving May 1.

267 WEST TWENTY SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Handsomely furnished front Room and Hall Bedroom for family or gentlemen; references exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FRENCH FLATS.—A FINE PROPERTY SOUTH OF Twenty-third street and west of Third avenue for sale at a great sacrifice; suitable for improvement on the French plan. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

FLOORS TO LET—TO SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILIES in new building 119 East Fifty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. Rent from $18 to $22 per month.

ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANT Rooms for families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 2 West Forty-third street.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST ARRANGED AND most conveniently located Apartments in the city; four lines of cars pass within one block; each floor is complete in itself and has range, tubs, bath room, water closet, &c.; will be rented reasonably to first class tenants only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, corner of Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street, or 55 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THREE STORY House, on Forty-first street, between Madison and Park avenues. Apply to LEVI COOK, 50 Wall street.

258 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Apartments to let in the great model dwelling; beautiful suits Rooms, at $11, $15 and $18 per month. Mrs. JEROME.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTed.—Only three adults in the family; perfectly responsible; principals only. Please send particulars to RETIRED MERCHANT, box 150 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT HOUSE, AND BOARD owner, with privilege of few lodgers; or will take charge of house for their board. Address BEST REFERENCES, Herald office.

WANTED—15 BOND STREET, A HOUSE FOR BUSIness purposes, near Broadway. Address A. J. McKAY, box 6,753 Post office.

WANTED—SPACE IN A HOTEL OR FIRST CLASS restaurant for a cigar stand. Address G. P. WATSON, Herald office.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY 1, FURNISHED APARTments of five rooms, with water and gas. Address A. A. R., Herald office, for two days, stating terms.

WANTED—HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, for immediate customers. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN A first class house, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, Twelfth and Forty-fourth streets. Address, stating terms, 227 Greenwich street.

WANTED—FURNISHED COTTAGE, SIX TO EIGHT rooms, on separate lot, sunny location, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk either Fulton, Wall or Hamilton ferry; rent not to exceed $400; possession immediately. Address C. A. CRANE, care of J. F. Baldwin, 171 Fulton street, N. Y.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife; private family preferred; no moving in May; references exchanged. Address F. H., 14½ West Thirty-second street.

WANTED TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED OR unfurnished House, above Fourteenth street; willing to pay fair rent; best references or security given. Owners on [illegible] address JAMES MORTIMER, box 1?5 Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING, small House and Garden, in good or grand good neighborhood, within 30 minutes from City Hall. Address COTTAGE, box 139 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF April next, or three or five years by a small family of [illegible] a brown stone high stoop House, not less than [illegible] [illegible] between Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth streets and between Lexington and Sixth avenues, price not to exceed $2,000. Address, stating particulars, M., box 4,222 Post office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $25, $32, $45 up to $150. T. B. STEWART & CO., 660 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns, Monuments, Headstones, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, [illegible] [illegible] and 1?8 Eighth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments and Headstones, original new designs, in great varieties; cheapest in the city.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MADAME ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, tells the past, business and present, sickness, who has [illegible] [illegible] to cause [illegible] [illegible]. No satisfaction, no pay. No. 98 Third avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

MADAME LE BLANCH, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED Business and Medical Clairvoyant, No. 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADAME CLARA A. ALVA, DE PARIS (CLARA ANTONIA), [illegible] [illegible] and medical Clairvoyant. [illegible] in English, French and German. 1,254 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible] from the [illegible] to grave. 472 Canal street. [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager........ Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EIGHTH WEEK
of
SARATOGA.

, In consequence of the continued demand for "SARATOGA," all novelties are postponed for the present, and this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY will be acted, in all its ORIGINAL INTEGRITY, till further notice.

Last nights of "SARATOGA."

CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, Lizzie Winter, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. Devere, D. Whiting Bascombe, Matthison and others.

ELEVENTH MATINEE
"SARATOGA,"
SATURDAY AT 1½.
, Seats and boxes secured 12 days ahead.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
and every evening during the week and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
GEO. L. FOX
will appear as
G. L. ARMAND, JEAN DES ETATS UNIS,
with all the cardinal virtues, in the
RICHELIEU
of the Period,
presented, after careful preparation, with
SPLENDID SCENERY, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, COMPLETE COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC. ALL OF THE PERIOD.

FIRST RICHELIEU MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
Introduction of an
ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET,
entitled
THE DEMONS' REVEL,
with new and elegant Costumes,
wonderful and startling effects,
beautiful and original music,
and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment.
THE CELEBRATED RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
the Gymnasts of the world.
MONS. SIEGRIST
and his
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 3 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE GREAT MAJILTONS
and
MOE AND GOODRICH, THE GREAT SKATERS,
with all the superb scenery,
brilliant effects,
magnificent tableaux.

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L. B. LENT......(Fourteenth street)......DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK OF
GEORGE M. KELLY,
the Champion Leaper of the World,
in the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
BAREBACK RIDING BY
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
and
WILLIAM DUTTON.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET,
between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Every evening at 8 and, Saturday matinee at 2.
First time of John F. Poole's Comic Monkey Sketch,
COCO, THE MONKEY OF THE PERIOD.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BRIGANDS.
McANDREWS' PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
Roars of laughter at the popular comedians, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, McAndrews, Tommy Sully, Theo. Jackson, W. H. Brockway, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
The brilliant vocalists, Messrs. Dempster, Norman, Stanley, D'Albert, Foster.
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 9, SPECIAL MATINEE,
BENEFIT OF THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 O'CLOCK.
BRYANT'S, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BRYANT'S.

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ALL OVER THE CITY.
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ALL ROUND THE GLOBE,
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FOR 50C. PER MONTH,
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OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

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KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, with patent carrom cushions, at prices varying from $150 upwards; 5x10 Tables, $275 each, complete. Factory and warerooms, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

MEDICAL.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPErience.—Ladies and gentlemen in trouble; private diseases cured inside forty-eight hours. Dr. FRANKLIN, 181 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 173 Bleecker street.

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A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 111 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MME. WILLIAMS without [illegible]. Their French Pills are infallible. Elegant rooms before and during confinement. 24 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health, offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; decidedly applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR RESTORED.—Also private diseases cured immediately. Office strictly private. Dr. HARRISON, 173 Bleecker street.

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BOOTH'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."
EVERY EVENING (Except Saturday),
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL, in
"MARBLE HEART."
Seats secured six days in advance, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..............................Managers
THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
An audience in ecstacies, screams of laughter.
Lauri's original pantomime as performed by them upwards of 500 nights at the Lyceum theatre and Cremorne Garden, London.
TOT. TOT. TOT. TOT.
All the Lauri Troupe appear.
BUGHEY DOUGHERTY ... HUGHEY DOUGHERTY
ON THE CRISIS. Conflict between the authorities.
BISMARCK AND FAVRE OUTDONE.
LEOPOLDS LEOPOLDS
in their terrific mid air flight.
ASHCROFT and MORTON.
All the immense star Company appear.
100 DIFFERENT ACTS NIGHTLY.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured in advance. Children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.
REMODELED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
By newly invented TRICKS and TRANSFORMATIONS.
The glorious Pantomime of
SEE-SAW
will be presented for ONE WEEK MORE and the last, by general desire.
Last week of the HERNANDEZ FOSTER PANTOMIME TROUPE, who will appear, in their respective roles.
CLOWN..........................Mr HERNANDEZ FOSTER
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COLUMBINE..........................Miss NELLIE WALL
Sustained by 100 Auxiliaries. Concludes
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
with
CHARLES FOSTER'S
great Drama of
NECK AND NECK,
or the
HANGMAN'S NOOSE,
with all the grand effects.
FRIDAY EVENING—ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MRS. W. G. JONES.
SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND SEE-SAW MATINEE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF THE HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 7,
Lord Lytton's Play,
MONEY.
CHARACTERS BY
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. M. Lanagan, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Mr. J. Curran, Mr. W. Quigley, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Helen Tracy.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8—OURS.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9—MONEY.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10—MONEY.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11—LAST MATINEE of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY
and
USED UP.
SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 11 (Second time),
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In preparation, Robertson's NEW COMEDY,
BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11,
LAST MATINEE
OF
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY
and
USED UP.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE
LAURA KEENE
IN
HUNTED DOWN.
HUNTED DOWN.
PEOPLE TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
This bijou theatre represents a
PARTERRE OF BEAUTY AND FASHION.
The most beautiful and pathetic play of the day.
Sunday Times.—There has been nothing in New York for a long time more affecting than this gifted lady's impersonation of Mary Leigh.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Hooley's and Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.
THE ONLY LEON, IN PAR EXCELLANCE.
AIMEE IMITATIONS. TEDDY McCARTHY.
TROUBLES IN CAMP. SPECIAL SESSIONS.
LOVE IN A BASKET. TWICE MARRIED.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
Immense success. The young, beautiful and accomplished
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Just what the public wanted. The last popular sensation.
HARMONY, MELODY, YOUTH, BEAUTY, WIT.
First time of a new comic drama entitled
THE FEMALE HIGHWAYMEN.
Misses Ada Wray, Martha Wren, Emma Vernon, Lucy Stevens, Minnie Stevens, Helene Smith, Marie Gorenflo, Nettie Taylor, Amelia Gorenflo, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S MONSTER COMBINATION.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

GUITAR, PIANO, VIOLIN, SINGING.—LESSONS PRIvate, day and evening. Music, Strings, Books, Circulars mailed, postage free. 532 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

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THE LECTURE SEASON.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY T. W. M. MARSHALL, LL. D., author of "Christian Missions" and late editor of the "London Tablet," in aid of the poor of St. Francis Xavier's parish, Sunday evening, February 12, 1871, in the college hall, Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Subject—"St. Paul and Protestantism." Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

JAMES PARTON, ESQ.,
will lecture at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB 9, 1871.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c.
Tickets at all the principal book and music stores and hotels and at the hall.

PIANOFORTES.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $200 ROSEwood seven octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; carved case and legs; four round corners; finished back; splendid tone; celebrated makers. 23 Third street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Property family leaving city, made order, celebrated maker, used five months, fully guaranteed, cost $850, for $240. Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Bronze Statuary, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (153 Fourth avenue).

A BARGAIN.—ROSEWOOD PIANO; DUNHAM MAKER; $135; 7¼ octave; four round corners. Carved leg Piano, at a sacrifice. PEEK & SON, 146 Bleecker street.

A FAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT CARVED rosewood Pianoforte at a great sacrifice; overstrung bass, 7 octave, agraffe treble; celebrated maker; 5 years' guarantee. 115 East Seventh street.

A STEINWAY PIANO, NEARLY NEW—FIRST CLASS new and second hand Pianos low for cash or for rent; Prince & Co's Organs; prices reduced; new styles. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A BRILLIANT TONED ROSEWOOD FOUR ROUND corner Pianoforte; cost $600; will be sold for $200. Satin brocatel Parlor suits for $150; one do., $50. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT are desirous of disposing of their magnificent 7 octave rosewood Piano [illegible] in use eight months, cost $675, for $275; Parlor Suits, Bedroom and other Furniture, half cost. Private residence, 115 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

AN ELEGANT CARVED SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO AT A sacrifice for cash; only used $275; pianos to hire. DECKER & BRO. HALL 53 Bleecker street, one block east from Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE, ONLY $75; A 7 OCtave rosewood, four round corners, carved legs, [illegible] [illegible] a bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, 15 Amity street, near Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, $200; ELEGANT 7¼ octave, having four round corners, overstrung bass; carved legs, greatest bargain in New York. JAMES GORDON, 175 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of [illegible] at [illegible] at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments or for rent, at WATERS' 481 Broadway. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

MUSICAL.

ACCORDIONS.—A FINE LOT OF ACCORDIONS JUST received and for sale cheap at [illegible] Music Store, 124 Eighth avenue, near Nineteenth street. [illegible].

A TENOR GOOD READER WANTED—FOR A Catholic choir. Address box 1,363 Post office.

ORGANS.—TWO NEW PIPE ORGANS, AN EIGHT AND twelve stop, at the factory of J. & S. M. MANDEVILLE, 456 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, New York.

CLOTHING.

AT 227 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—[illegible] pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's [illegible] [illegible], Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by [illegible].

AT [illegible] AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM BAXTER street.—Ladies and gentlemen will receive the highest prices for their cast off clothing and carpets. Please call or address F. HARRIS. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A LARGE ORDER.—$5,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry wanted, for the western and [illegible] trade. Ladies and gentlemen having the same of the above articles to sell and honest dealer, at a fair cash price, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] L. MINTZ, 42 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

[illegible] BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ladies and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Mrs. [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
LUCY RUSHTON
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IN
RED HANDS,
RED HANDS,
supported by a full company.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
The celebrated COLEMAN CHILDREN,
LITTLE LOUIE, LITTLE CLARA,
LITTLE ALICE, MASTER WALTER,
who will perform and introduce Instrumental and Vocal Solos, Songs and Dances, in the amusing Comedy and Farce of MILLY, THE PRETTY MILKMAID,
and NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR.........................PROPRIETOR
A REMARKABLE EVENT.
GRAND OPERATIC CARNIVAL.
NOVEL EXPERIMENT
FOUR (4) OPERAS EVERY NIGHT.
FOUR (4) PRIME DONNE EVERY NIGHT.
THREE (3) FIRST TENORS EVERY NIGHT.
THE FINEST BALLET in the world EVERY NIGHT.

2 Act.	LES BRIGANDS,	Silly—Thal,
2 Act.	BARBE BLEUE,	Silly.
2 Act.	LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,	Persini.
2 Act.	LA PERICHOLE,	Aimee.

A GRAND BALLET IN EACH OPERA.
Reappearance of Milles. LUPO, ALBERTINA, ROZE GIOVANI, MAZZERI, LOUISE MAZZERI, GAUGAIN, RACHEL FRANCISCO, MARIE FRANCISCO, MONS. AJAX (the famous grotesque), Coryphees and Full Corps de Ballet of 24 beautiful young ladies, under the supervision of the celebrated Maitre de Ballet,
SIGNOR COSTA.

TIME TABLE.

OVERTURE	7:50 P. M.
LES BRIGANDS, Ballet Divertisement	8:00 P. M.
BARBE BLEUE, Grand Ballet	8:55 P. M.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, New Can-Can	9:50 P. M.
LA PERICHOLE, Ballet Espagnole	10:45 P. M.

SATURDAY MATINEE—LES BRIGANDS.
SECOND GRAND REHEARSAL MATINEE.
FISK JR'S
EXCELSIOR NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
THURSDAY AT 1 P. M.
SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.
In rehearsal, LES GEORGIENNES, by Offenbach.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND..................Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871,
and every evening except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
MISS EFFIE JOHNS..........as..........................FANCHON

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. SUCCESS.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. SUCCESS.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
THE GREEN BANNER;
THE GREEN BANNER;
THE GREEN BANNER;
OR, THE HARP OF ERIN.
JOSH HART AS FITZMORIS.
JOSH HART AS FITZMORIS.
BESSIE LUDLOW AS BIDDY O'BRADY.
THE WALHALLA TROUPE.
THE WALHALLA TROUPE.
LITTLE BO PEEP
LITTLE BO PEEP.
LITTLE BO PEEP.
PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS,
PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS.
HART, RYMAN, BARNEY,
RICKEY, FOLEY, SANDS, and 50 others.
BROWN, WOODS, ELLAN,
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FIRST GREEN BANNER MATINEE
FIRST GREEN BANNER MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, AT 2½.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON—STADT THEATER.—To-night, TAUSCHUNG AUF TAUSCHUNG; Veneta, Princess Orsini. To-morrow, ANN ELIZA; Seebach, Ann Eliza; Veneta, Princess Henrietta.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
SECOND WEEK OF
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
"THE RED LIGHT."
In rehearsal, "SARATOGA."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS',
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF WAMBOLD'S NEW BALLAD, "GOD BLESS THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER."
BILLY BIRCH, CHARLEY BACKUS,
W. BERNARD, BILLY WEST,
ROLLIN HOWARD, JOHNNY QUEEN,
BILLY EMMETT, J. T. OBERIST,
IN FAVORITE ACTS.
BURLESQUE OPERA OF LES BRIGANDS.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic.
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
The most beautiful Irish scenery in the world.
Illustrated by Descriptive Lecture, Songs, Dances and Sketches. Commence at 8. Admission, 25c. and 50c.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
(Established 1813.)
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

NEW LECTURE BY
Rev. J. HYATT SMITH,
in
Association Hall,
Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 8 P. M.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
To be had at the American Tract Society Publishing House, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, and C. W. Harris' music store, 481 Broadway.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

THE PAVILION, 633 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—Every evening Vocal and Instrumental Concerts. Admission free. Male waiters. L. A. STEIN.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ
ANNUAL
GRAND
MASQUERADE
BALL,
February 14,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets to be had of members only.
J. F. POGGENBURG, Secretary, 155 Broadway.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.
GRAND JUVENILE FANTASTIQUE.
CROWNING OF THE ICE QUEEN.
SPLENDID PROCESSION.
TRANSFORMATION OF CHARACTERS.
THIS EVENING. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

ALL FORMER AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE Orpheon Choral Classes are particularly requested to be present this evening at the lecture room of Dr. Deems' church, No. 4 Winthrop place, Greene street, near Eighth. Important business.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

COSTUMES FOR THEATRES, BALLS AND TABleaux now open for inspection, at SEYMOUR'S, 19 West Eleventh street, near Broadway.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ANNUAL BALL NINTH REGIMENT.
N. G. S. N. Y.,
FEBRUARY 7, 1871.
50 PIECES OF MUSIC.
Tickets $5, admitting gentleman and ladies.
For sale at hotels, music stores and box office Grand Opera House.
Boxes can be had of Lieutenant Colonel Braine, Erie Railroad office, or Adjutant Allen, 17 Broad street.

SOCIETE CULINAIRE PHILANTHROPIQUE DE NEW YORK.
FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL BALL,
for the benefit of the widows and orphans,
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 7,
AT
IRVING HALL.
Tickets $2, admitting gentleman and ladies.
For sale at NO. QUIN'S, 58 Nassau street; CURETS, 751 Broadway, and TORRILHON'S, 381 Sixth avenue.

9TH REGIMENT BALL.
NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS AND DRIVERS.
Carriages conveying company to the Ninth Regiment Ball, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, February 7, 1871, will come in from Third avenue, through Fourteenth street, and will [illegible] and go out through Irving place, and take up in the same order.
Fare to any part of the city, same destination, one to four passengers, $2.
The company will take the first coach in line. In no case will coaches be called. THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth precinct, City Hall,
Hack Inspector.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence, 237 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month.
Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 and 8 P. M.

BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMIES, 351 BROOME street and 125 West Twenty-third street.
A new class for [illegible] at Broome street.
SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

DUMARS DANCING ACADEMY, 24 EAST FOURTH street. Tuesday, Friday evenings, classes and practice with adults. Boston and [illegible] Dances taught in fashionable dances perfectly in six lessons.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell Opposing the Income Tax Repeal.

BONDS FOR THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Attempt to Galvanize the Chorpenning Swindle.

The New York and Washington Air Line Railway.

Germany Wants no American Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The New National Loan—The Bonds in Course of Preparation.

Henry D. Cooke, one of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day as to the best manner of obtaining subscriptions to the new national loan, but nothing definite was determined upon by the Secretary. He has however, resolved that the interest shall be made payable quarterly, and the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been notified to prepare the plates for the new bonds accordingly. In design they will differ much from the present issue. Six registered and four coupon bonds of each series will be issued, all conforming to a general plan but differing in detail. The engravers have been preparing designs since last July, and quite a number have been completed, from which Secretary Boutwell will select and determine on what particular denomination they shall be used. The vignettes of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, the elder and younger Adams, Benton, Burlingame, Farragut, Rawlins, Governor Andrew and others are already executed. The ornamental work upon the faces of the bonds is an ingenious combination of scroll and geometrical lathe work, and will be different upon each denomination and series. The distinctive paper used by the government in printing legal tenders and fractional currency will also be used for the new bonds, millions of sheets of which are already stored in the vaults of the Treasury Department. The Secretary will probably select for the principal vignette a finely engraved *fac simile* of the Capitol instead of the Treasury Department. It is the impression that the subscription books will be distributed among the Assistant United States Treasurers, United States depositories, national banks generally and banking houses of well established reputation. Secretary Boutwell is sanguine that the new bonds will be readily taken. The first of the issue will be ready about March 1.

Opposition to the New York and Washington Air Line Railway.

The democratic members of the House seem determined to prevent any action at this session upon the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill. The bill has not been properly managed, and those who have it in charge now lack either earnestness or a proper knowledge of Parliamentary tactics to get it before the House. The democrats understand this, and they have nothing to do but to worry over the morning hour each Monday by dilatory motions so as to prevent the bill from coming up in its regular order of business. James Brooks was the leader of the filibustering element to-day. For one hour after the reading of the journal he went through with nearly all the motions known to filibusters. Every bill and joint resolution offered for reference was required to be read in full; then the yeas and nays were called on it; then a motion to reconsider was entered and the yeas and nays demanded on that. All were intended to consume the time of the House, which should have been devoted to the transaction of the much delayed business of national importance. The Air Line bill meets with opposition from three sources—first, the democrats, who regard it as an infringement of State rights; second, the Massachusetts members, where the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad is mostly owned, and third, the Pennsylvania members, who are apprehensive that the road will be run through the Fairmount Park, near Philadelphia. This opposition crystallizes around the several railroad companies between this city and New York, every one of which has its special agents and attorneys upon the floor of the House. If some man like General Logan would take hold of the bill he might manage to push it through, for the Western and Southern members are strongly in favor of it. Under its present management it is not likely to come to anything.

The Income Tax Repeal Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee had a session to-day for the discussion of the repeal of the income tax. Dennis McCarthy, of New York, who has been absent for some days, made his appearance, so that there was a full committee. It was determined to take a vote in committee to-morrow upon a proposition to report a bill providing for the repeal of the tax on incomes. It is believed that the committee stand five to four in favor of such a measure.

Secretary Boutwell's Opposition to the Repeal of the Income Tax.

Secretary Boutwell has addressed a letter to the Hon. Samuel Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, dated the 3d inst., in reply to his communication enclosing a resolution of the committee requesting the Secretary's views in writing upon several topics suggested by the proposition to repeal the income tax. He says:—

It is impossible to state with precision the cost of collecting the tax, but he is satisfied it will not exceed half a million dollars, and it seems to him the net result will not be less than $12,000,000 per annum for the two years covered by the existing laws. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were made upon the basis of the average prosperity of the laboring and business classes of the country. According to that estimate there will be a surplus of $10,775,930 applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt in addition to payments through the Sinking Fund. It was also stated that if the appropriation should be reduced below the estimates the surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt would be increased. If, on the other hand, the appropriations shall exceed the estimates the surplus will fall below the sum mentioned. Assuming what is probable, that the country is to be blessed with good harvests, the Secretary sees no reason to apprehend a check to industry or business; but, even with this view of the future, it cannot be claimed that the estimated surplus is greater than prudence dictates. In the view taken by him of the question he cannot shrink from the duty of advising the continuance of the present system of taxation until the meeting of Congress in December next. We are now, he says, hardly better qualified to judge of the effect of the recent changes than we were when those changes were made. The reduction of taxes at the last session of Congress was estimated to be equal to twenty per cent of the total revenues of the country, or more than $80,000,000. Is it wise to make a further reduction until the result of the laws in force is known? After giving further reasons against the repeal of the income tax the Secretary says in one year more the effect of the reductions already made will be fully understood and legislation can then proceed upon the basis of experience. It is not an unreasonable expectation that Congress will then be able to declare the income tax as no longer needed, and also simultaneously to make corresponding concessions to other classes of taxpayers. It is my earnest desire that this result may be obtained; but while the income tax remains I do not recognize either the justice or the expediency of relieving at once and completely those who are liable to pay an income tax, and by the same act transferring the chief burden of payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, the pensions and the current expenses of the government to the producing, consuming and business interests of the country. Entertaining the opinion that it is not advisable to reduce taxation at the present time to the extent of $[illegible], or in any other considerable sum, I am not prepared to answer your further inquiry. It is probable that as early as December next the condition of the country and of the finances will justify the reduction indicated, and, if so, it will be practicable for the Secretary of the Treasury to make such suggestions as to the modification of the tariff and tax laws as in his opinion will furnish the greatest relief to industry and business. But the country cannot afford to run any risk in its financial policy. The large revenues of the government have been the chief means by which the public credit has been improved and our paper currency appreciated materially in value as compared with coin. The same cause will continue to produce corresponding results. Were our debt small a deficiency in revenue would be unimportant; but with a debt of $2,400,000,000 it might and probably would produce serious consequences. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the change which has taken place in the financial system of the country during the last ten years renders the preservation of the public credit a duty of the highest importance, inasmuch as every business enterprise and every financial undertaking rests finally upon the public credit.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill.

The House to-day, by a vote of 129 to 61, suspended the rules and took from the Speaker's table the Transcontinental or Southern Pacific Railroad bill, for the purpose of referring it to the Pacific Railroad Committee for amendment. There is an understanding that the committee shall have leave to report the bill back at any time after the 15th of this month. The action of the House to-day indicates that the bill for this great thoroughfare will pass before the close of the session by a large majority. It will probably be sent back to the Senate for concurrence in such amendments as the House may adopt. This, however, will not delay it, as the amendments will, of course, be acceptable to the advocates of the bill and those interested in it. The Southern Pacific is probably the only railroad measure which will pass Congress at this session. In the vote to-day it numbered among its friends members from all sections of the country and of all political parties.

The Chorpenning Swindle—Further Exposures Promised.

There is considerable comment at the Capitol about the failure of the Senate Post Office Committee to report upon the House resolution squelching the Chorpenning swindle. The case appeared so clear a fraud when explained by Mr. Dawes, of the House, that there was not a single vote against the resolution which he offered. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is the special champion of Chorpenning in the Senate Postal Committee. He wants a saving clause attached to the resolution which will allow Chorpenning to go to the Court of Claims with his case. If this amendment is reported to the Senate and adopted by that body the resolution will have to go back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment. In that event Mr. Dawes promises to make some interesting revelations, which he withheld on the former occasion through regard for the feelings of the prominent officials whose names have been unpleasantly associated with this business.

The Woman Suffragists Defeated—Ben Butler Goes Back on His Friends.

An attempt was made in the House to-day to pass a resolution giving the use of the hall of the House on Wednesday evening next to Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and her colaborers in the women's suffrage movement. Mr. Julian, who offered the resolution, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of passing it. Ben Butler, who has been set down as an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage, went squarely back on Mrs. Woodhull to-day, and voted with those who opposed allowing her the use of the hall in which to deliver her speech. Butler called for the reading of the rule of the House which prevents the hall being used for other than legislative purposes. He sugar-coated the pill which he made his quondam friends of the suffrage movement swallow with the statement that he was an advocate of woman's suffrage, and they all knew it, but he was opposed to giving the hall for the purpose indicated. Of course the subject created some amusement, as it always does among members, and Butler's confession called forth roars of laughter from all parts of the House. General Garfield wanted to know whether the House could not meet on Wednesday evening as in Committee of the Whole. The House seemed to see something funny in this, and a general titter ran along among the members. In fact, everything connected with this subject seemed to arouse the merriment of the House. Finally the yeas and nays were ordered, when the motion to give Mrs. Woodhull the use of the hall only received forty-one votes. Mrs. Woodhull proposes to deliver a speech at an early day in some public hall here, when she will take occasion to pay her respects to those members of the House who voted against her to-day, and who are opposed to woman suffrage. She contends that she has such men as Ben Butler, Judge Woodward, Charles Sumner and Judge Lawrence on her side. She proposes to keep the fight up, and in the long run hopes to get even with Bingham.

The Disorders at West Point.

The sub-committee of the House Military Committee, which recently visited West Point to examine into the condition of affairs and the causes of recent troubles among the cadets, to-day made a report to the Military Committee, which was debated at some length. The majority of the sub-committee recommend the dismissal of the entire first class, except four, and the censure of the officers; and the minority of the sub-committee recommend that the usual privileges extended to the class, such as graduation furlough, be denied them. The report of the full committee is now in course of preparation.

The Burning of the Cadet Barracks at West Point.

The Secretary of War will ask Congress to appropriate $50,000 to repair the damage done by the fire to the Barracks at West Point on Saturday. The Superintendent of the Academy reports that it was mainly through the exertions of the cadets that the building was saved. The fireplugs were frozen, and water had to be carried in buckets.

Aid for the French and German Sufferers.

The House to-day concurred in the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a vessel of war to the port of New York for the purpose of carrying provisions to the starving French and Germans. General Banks offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Navy to place a vessel of war at the port of Boston and one at the port of Philadelphia for the same purpose. There will be a generous rivalry between the benevolent citizens of these three large cities as to which one will have their ship freighted and under sail first. It is expected, of course, that New York will be ahead.

Germany Wants No Possessions in America.

Much has been said in the press and Congressional debates as to the purpose of North Germany acquiring territory in America for naval purposes. These publications having come to the knowledge of Count Bismarck, he has recently taken occasion to repeat in an emphatic manner his declaration of July, 1861, that North Germany does not intend to acquire any territory on this Continent or possession of any of the adjacent islands. This course on her part is to avoid interference with the Monroe doctrine or any measure of acquisition which our government may choose to adopt.

Internal Revenue Decision.

On a re-examination of the reports of surveys of distilleries made under what is commonly known as the forty-eight hour fermenting period it has been determined to hold such said surveys as were made prior to the 1st day of March, 1870, as taking effect on and after that date. All assessments made prior to that date will therefore be adjusted accordingly upon application to the Internal Revenue Bureau for abatement or refunding, as the case may be.

The Cotton Tax Cases.

It has been incorrectly stated in many papers that the cotton tax case, to be argued to-morrow in the United States Supreme Court, involves $10,000,000, when in truth it involves only $2,000 or $3,000. The decision, however, will affect other kindred cases to large amounts, the one pending being a test case.

Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

George C. Stevens, to be Collector of Customs at Milwaukee, Wis.; Isaac H. Duval, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First district of West Virginia; William P. Wingate, to be Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:—Alexander Rives, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia; Robert W. Hughes, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia; A. S. Gray, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia; J. R. [illegible], to be Postmaster at [illegible]; [illegible] Seymour, to be Postmaster at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Sale of the Bergen Heights Arsenal.

The President has approved the bill directing the Secretary of War to sell Bergen Heights Arsenal.

Personal.

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan and lady, who have been the guests of the President for some days past, vacated the Executive Mansion this afternoon to make room for ex-Secretary Borie and lady, who arrived here to-night. Governor Morgan has taken up his quarters at the Arlington.

Senator Cameron is home from a fall on the ice about a week since, but his general health is good. He is at his committee room to-day on crutches, but has not appeared in the Senate.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Slim Attendance of New Yorkers.

The Backwoodsmen Having it All Their Own Way.

NEW RAILROAD BOND BILL.

Lively Discussion Over a Westchester Savings Bank Scheme.

Who is to Have the Right to Physic the People.

They do say that many of our New York members are much noted for their piety, which they make a display of only on the first day of the week when far away from Albany. Somehow it has always the effect of making not a few of them rather backward in coming forward on Mondays, when they are expected to be in their seats looking after the interests of their constituents as well as their own. This effect was visible in

AN ARRAY OF EMPTY SEATS

in the lower House this morning. It is very seldom that the New Yorkers ever make a misstep or lose a moment of time when their own interests are in jeopardy; so it must be taken for granted that there is at least one day in the week when they can loaf at home without fear of losing a solitary morsel of the usual expectations from the third House. It is a pity that going to church on Sundays should produce such dire effects on Mondays, even upon men who make laws to regulate the way the Sabbath day should be kept holy. Thanks to the absence of the pious ones, the rural folks had things pretty much their own way in the two houses, not indeed that they managed to run any of their

BACKWOODS JOBS

through successfully, but that several of their little local notions were made to sail smoothly through the Committee of the Whole. Probably the most important bill that was passed was Kilham's, in relation to railroad bonds. It will doubtless meet with considerable favor outside the profitable circles frequented by a peculiar class of bond robbers, who, when they make a haul, know so well how to pocket only those bonds which are negotiable and which cannot be turned into clues for their detection. The first section of the bill contains all the meat in the cocoanut, and for that reason I give it in full. It is as follows:—

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons owning and holding any railroad mortgage bonds for which a registry is not by law provided heretofore issued, or which may be hereafter issued and made payable in this State and which are made payable to bearer, to render the same non-negotiable by the owner and holder endorsing upon the same and subscribing a statement that said bond is the property of such owner, and thereupon the principal sum of money mentioned in said bond shall only be paid to such owner or his legal representatives or assignees.

The bill also provides that the bonds may be transferred by an endorsement in blank, giving name and residence of the assignor, or by an endorsement payable to bearer or to the order of the purchaser (naming), subscribed by the assignor, who must give his name and residence. It will thus be seen that it depends altogether upon the holders of the bonds whether they desire to make them

AN UNDESIRABLE ARTICLE IN THIEVEDOM

or not. The apparently insignificant act to incorporate a small fry savings bank in Westchester county created quite a breeze in the Assembly and rather startled more than one member who did not care to show his hand one way or the other when the real test in the case came up. Why they did not is a question the answering of which may be left to the parties most interested.

WATCHDOG ALVORD

gave the first bark. The bill limited the amount of an individual deposit to $10,000, and the Cardiff Giant representative wanted it fixed at $5,000. Savings banks, he said, are supposed to be the special depositories for poor men's surplus earnings and not for the hoardings of men of wealth. It is not right that men who have thousands should be giving a helping hand to make profitable investments making six or seven per cent interest until they can find a better opportunity to invest their money. Denny Burns was the next to plunge headlong into the fight.

"THE POOR MAN'S RIGHTS"

was his battle cry, and with visor down he charged upon Weed, of Clinton, and Fields, of New York, in such an impetuous way that even Gleason, of radical dyed in the wool St. Lawrence, had to wield his battle axe in favor of the five thousand dollar champion. The struggle was a hot one, and in its hottest the Westchester folks came out in their full strength. The Sligo Chieftain kept up the cry to the end that if the amendment was not agreed to the House would commit an outrage on the poor man and open the way to the breaking of poor men's banks by speculating men of means. Upon the question of striking out the disagreeable monosyllable which from the start had thrown the $5,000 pleaders into such a savage mood the *viva voce* vote was found to be so evenly balanced that a count was necessary to decide it fairly. The result was ayes 23, noes 34—thus leaving the poor men's rights out in the cold, according to the minority's opinion. Fields, Flanagan, O'Neill, Carey and Kelley voted with the majority. There was considerable feeling manifested on both sides during the debate. The momentous question as to who are the proper persons to

PHYSIC THE GENERAL PUBLIC

in the metropolis came also very near setting the House by the ears. Had a large number of the members not desired an early adjournment there certainly would have been a lively discussion over it. The question came nicely rolled up in Nachtmann's Pharmacy bill, which requires all persons dealing in and dispensing drugs as principals in New York city to get a certificate of competency from the College of Pharmacy before daring professionally to handle the pestle and mortar. The bill was drawn up in the interest of, and, in fact, by the trustees of the aforesaid college, and they certainly made a botch of it. It only regulates principals, and does not touch the question of what stamp clerks in their employ should be. Certainly the public who are at the mercy of makers-up of medical prescriptions have but a partial guarantee of safety in the druggist himself being what he ought to be professionally, if his clerk in an unlearned dolt who could make up a poison for a man at any time without knowing it. Mr. Irving's bill now under consideration in committee in this respect is far ahead of Nachtmann's, for it covers the whole ground. However even, it is rather crude and could be made much more stringent than it really is. The people who have to take medicines are assuredly very little interested as to whether the College of Pharmacy should furnish the members for the examining board or the mayor appoint whatever physicians he may deem proper who are not of the College. The opponents of the plan to run

LEXINGTON AVENUE THROUGH GRAMERCY PARK

showed their hand in the Senate this evening, when the bill to extend the avenue from Ninety-seventh to 104th street stuck its head up for the second time. Senator Bradley presented a remonstrance from the residents near the park, and threw down the gauntlet of opposition himself by moving to strike out of the bill that portion which dooms the old park. The "Boss" came out in favor of the bill in its entirety, when Bradley gave notice that he would renew his amendment when the bill would come up for a final discussion.

Nelson's

SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS

are more bunkum and will go the way Murphy's went—into the dead letter office of the Committee on Federal Relations—and will never be heard of again.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

A COURT HOUSE IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill to provide for a court house in the Fifth district in the city of New York, which shall be located by a commissioner consisting of one citizen appointed by the Mayor to act with the Justice of the district. They shall purchase the real estate required and employ the necessary assistance. The whole expense is not to exceed $150,000, to be raised by the Board of Supervisors.

[illegible]

Also a bill relating to the office of clerk of the city and county of New York. It [illegible] power to have [illegible] and [illegible] as he may think [illegible] assign as [illegible] as is necessary to perform the work, who shall receive the same pay as persons now performing such service. Section 2 chapter [illegible] of the laws of 1871, is repealed, and so much of section 1 and section 75 of the same chapter as relates to these are also repealed.

Mr. K[illegible] introduced a bill to erect a bridge over the Erie canal at Syracuse.

[illegible]

Mr. CREAMER [illegible] of a bill for the appointment of a medical commission for the better protection of the insane of the city and county of New York.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole as noted:—

Amending the charter of the Leather Bank of the city of New York. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company. Third reading.

EXTENSION LEXINGTON AVENUE.

The bill to extend Lexington avenue, New York, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The Assembly met at half-past seven P. M.

PAYMENTS TO THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Adjutant General, in response to a resolution of the House as to how much more money is required to pay to pay certificates issued to soldiers of the war of 1812, reported that the number of certificates issued was 17,228; that the aggregate awards amounted to $857,624; that the interest was $668,221—in all $1,525,849, from which must be deducted $160,000, appropriated in 1869 and 1870, with interest from date.

The bill incorporating the New York Live Stock Company was reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WINANS—Amending the charter of Dunkirk.

By Mr. HILL—Incorporating the Elmira Park Association.

By Mr. RAY—Changing the name of the First Universalist church in Hudson.

By Mr. KNAPP—Providing for building a bridge over Tonawanda creek.

By Mr. KILHAM—Defining the powers and duties of treasurers and supervisors and their officers in aiding the construction of railroads.

By Mr. HAYES—To equalize taxation by having the amount of mortgages deducted from the assessments on real estate.

By Mr. COOK—Chartering the Security Deposit Company of New York.

By Mr. POUND—Amending the charter of the city of Lockport.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the Police act of Troy; also making provisions regarding the duties of the treasurer of Rensselaer county.

ENLARGING LOCKS ON THE ERIE CANAL.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Canal Board was called upon for their opinion as to the necessity for enlarging the locks on the Western Division of the Erie canal so as to admit the passage of boats 200 feet long and twenty-five feet wide.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS it was added that the Board report the estimated cost of the same.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. NELSON offered a resolution denouncing the proposition to annex San Domingo as a fraud. Laid over.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole as noted:—

Providing for completing the Court House in the Third Judicial district in the city of New York (third reading); authorizing the city of Lockport to raise money by tax to pay the indebtedness of the city (third reading); authorizing the holders of certain railroad mortgage bonds to make them payable to bearer or order only (third reading); to provide for the completion of the Court House in the Ninth Judicial district of the city of New York (third reading); amending the revised statutes relative to the custody of minor children (third reading); providing for the appointment of Overseer of the Poor of the city of Utica (third reading).

STEAM RAILROADS IN THE CITY.

Mr MADIGAN introduced a bill to permit the use of steam on railroads in the city of New York below Thirtieth street.

SUITS AGAINST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill requiring fire insurance companies, when the policy limits the time for commencing a suit, to be ready for a suit within the limited time. In case of the total destruction of a building the company shall not have any deduction made on the ground that the property was insured beyond its actual value. All companies shall, before August 1, 1871, deposit in the Insurance Department $50,000, and on the 1st of February following the further sum of $150,000 in public stocks of the United States or of this State or of bonds of cities of this State at or above par, or bonds and mortgages which shall be held for the security of policy holders, but the companies may collect the interest on the same. When the companies desire to relinquish their business, they may withdraw their securities after giving due notice and making a proper exhibition.

AMENDING THE GENERAL RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to amend the General Railway act by requiring companies to lay rails not less than forty pounds to the lineal yard where the gauge is three feet six inches or less.

Personal Intelligence.

Major General George G. Meade arrived at the St. Nicholas yesterday.

General James McQuaid, of Utica, is at the St. James.

John G. Saxe, the humorous poet and inveterate punster, who lectured last evening on "Love" at the Chelsea Presbyterian church, has apartments at the Astor House.

Ex-Governor William Beech Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House.

Commodore Scott, U. S. N., is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Edwin Forrest is remaining at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., and Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. P. O'Sullivan, of St. Domingo, and Judge Abbott, of Boston, are sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Colonel F. B. Loomis, of New London, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, is domiciled at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Henry Sherman, of Washington; J. G. Twitchell, of Massachusetts, and I. Gay, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and I. W. Chickering, United States Army, arrived at the Astor House yesterday.

The names of H. G. Parke, editor of the Boston *Evening Gazette*; Colonel Bishop, of Connecticut; Richard Booth, of England, and M. M. Hill, of Milwaukee, are registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as having arrived there yesterday.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions—Virginia Revolutionary Loan Certificates Not Just Claims Against the Government—The Authority of States to Tax Foreign Insurance Companies Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The following decisions were rendered to-day in the United States Supreme Court:—

No. 2. *Ward, Executor, vs. The United States—Appeal from the Court of Claims.*—This was a proceeding to recover on forty-three loan office certificates of the United States for $400 each, with interest from the date of their issue, 1779. The petition was dismissed by the Court of Claims, the Court finding that the certificates had not been duly countersigned by a commissioner for the State of Georgia, by which State they were issued and charged, as required by law, and that this endorsement they presented was not shown to be authorized. It was also held that the fact that interest had been paid on some of the certificates for some time did not raise a legal presumption that the person endorsing them had been recognized as a commissioner to sign them. This Court now affirms that judgment, Mr. Justice Davis delivering the opinion, and holding that the fact of payment of interest did not bind the government for no purpose to ratify the acts of the alleged commission or in endorsing the certificates appeared, and the paper bearing his signature was rejected as soon as the attention of the proper department was called to the subject. The history of the issue of the certificates is examined at length and the conclusion is that they are not a just charge on the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Justice Field dissents, being of the opinion that the demand before the court is a just obligation of the United States as binding as any part of the public debt of the country.

No. 64. *The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company vs. Oliver, Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts.—Error to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.*—The Court in this case affirmed the right of the State of Massachusetts to impose a tax of four per cent on all premiums paid to such insurance companies incorporated under the laws of foreign countries. The Court also held that notwithstanding the fact that these companies are not strictly corporations under the British laws, still, having all the attributes of corporations and having conferred upon them all the essential privileges of corporations, they must be regarded as such in this country. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 75. *Martin vs. Transportation Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.*—This was a case of collision, and the Court below divided the loss, holding that the neglect causing the accident was mutual. That decree is now affirmed here. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 84. *Wing vs. Schoonmaker—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York.*—This case presented the question whether the principle upon the same impression is made on different parts of the same photographic plate by means of a sliding plate holder is an old or a new invention. The Court below decided that it was in use some years before the alleged invention of the appellant and dismissed the bill. The decree dismissing the bill is affirmed here by a divided court. Mr. Justice Nelson announced the decision.

No. 104. *Furnace vs. Lawrence—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.*—Writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the Court holding that where the allegation is that a State court has sustained a local law claimed to be in violation of the federal constitution, if it shall appear that the same decision could have been arrived at without any reference to the particular statute the case is not one for review in this court on a writ of error. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was admitted to the bar of this court.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Large Shipments of the Staple from America to England—Cargoes Arrived in Two Days.

Vessels.	From.	Arrived Out.	No. Bales.
Denmark	New York	Feb. 4	2,259
Cuba	New York	Feb. 5	1,325
Wyoming	New York	Feb. 5	2,935
Sweden	Savannah	Feb. 5	1,540
British Queen	New York	Feb. 5	2,292
Alexandra	New York	Feb. 5	2,653
Leamington	New Orleans	Feb. 5	2,775
W. F. Storer	New York	Feb. 5	3,422
City of Baltimore	New York	Feb. 5	751
Steamship France	New York	Feb. 5	2,490
Total bales			21,3[illegible]

THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Disaffection in the Order of the Free Sons of Israel—Secession of the Philadelphia Lodges.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

Some members of the influential Order of Independent Free Sons of Israel, of this city, have for some time endeavored to improve the principles of the organization by the adoption of an endowment plan for the benefit of the widows of deceased brethren. This has been opposed by the New York lodges of the order, and the dispute has culminated in ten lodges of Philadelphia breaking off from the New York order and forming a new organization, in which they are joined by lodges in St. Louis and Pittsburg. They style it the "Improved Order of the Sons of Israel" and number 800 members. The secession was celebrated by a banquet last evening.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

United States Minister Sickles at Audience of King Amadeus.

Diplomatic Relations Officially Continued Between the Countries.

FRIENDLY ADDRESSES ON BOTH SIDES

The Monarch Compliments the American Nation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The special correspondent of the HERALD in Madrid telegraphs a report of the occurrence of a very interesting incident in the history of the diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the Spanish Crown, as revived under King Amadeus.

I transmit the letter by cable to despatch to New York.

The HERALD special writer dates in Madrid on the 3d inst., and says:—Major General Daniel E. Sickles, Ambassador of the United States of America in the Spanish capital, had audience of his Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, at the palace to-day, when he formally and officially renewed and continued the diplomatic relations which exist between the American government and the Spanish Crown, by presenting his Ministerial credentials to the King.

Minister Sickles was received with Court honors, and having arrived in the royal presence, delivered a brief and appropriate address, in which he congratulated King Amadeus in the name of the American republic on his accession to the throne of Spain, and expressed the hope that the most friendly relations would be maintained between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

King Amadeus' reply was couched in very agreeable language, and its terms were highly complimentary to the American people.

MEXICO.

The Election Excitement Dying Out—The Prospects of Juarez—Earthquake at Oaxaca—Arrival of the Widow of General Patoni at the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD that the election excitement is dying off. The prospects of Juarez are brightest. The friends of Diaz, at the proper time, will use their utmost to elect him as President of the Supreme Court. Adherents of Juarez are making efforts to oust Romero and Mijia from the Cabinet. Romero is to replenish the treasury by the sale of Church property. It is generally conceded that Romero, as a Minister of Finance, is a failure.

Another section of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad is finished.

Diaz, in an official card, denies that the Cabinet has held meetings on the zona libre question.

There was an earthquake at Oaxaca on the 15th. No lives were lost.

The free importation of corn into Yucatan is permitted for five months from the 1st of April next.

General Paz has been appointed Governor of the federal district, Velez resigning.

The widow of the murdered General Patoni has arrived in the capital, and is trying to obtain justice against Cruzo.

CUBA.

Official Announcement of the Spanish Victory at Najiza—Large Surrender of Rebels.

HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1871.

It is officially announced that an engagement took place at Najiza, San Germimo, and that seventy-nine insurgents were killed and fifteen taken prisoners. The Spaniards had two killed and eleven wounded.

Five hundred persons identified with the republic have surrendered recently.

The schooner Ralph Souder, with machinery, from Philadelphia for Trinidad, went ashore at Cayo Blanco.

JAMAICA.

Arrival of Steamer Henry Chauncey—Burning of an English Steamer.

KINGSTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

The steamship Henry Chauncey arrived here to-day and will sail this afternoon.

The English steamer Titan caught fire at Savanna-la-Mar. The vessel and cargo were burned.

ST. DOMINGO.

Defeat of Cabral—He is Driven to the Haytien Frontier.

KINGSTON, JA., Feb. 6, 1871.

Advices from St. Domingo state that Cabral has been driven to the Haytien frontier, and that his troops are in a bad plight.

HAYTI.

Another Revolution Attempted.

KINGSTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

A fresh attempt has been made at revolution in Hayti—this time by the relatives and adherents of Salnave, who are reported to be marching on Port au Prince.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rumors of the Smallpox in St. John—Bank Robbery—One Hundred and Forty Days from Liverpool.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 6, 1871.

The smallpox is spreading rapidly and appears peculiarly infectious, but not as yet very fatal. The physicians appointed by the Board of Health take charge of patients and efforts are being made to procure a building for a hospital.

A company has been formed to construct a railway from Fredericton to the River Du Loup. The prospectus published to-day excites much attention.

The Commercial Bank was entered by burglars and a large amount of money and securities were taken.

The captain of the bark Will Hunter, 140 days from Liverpool, has been arrested on the charge of disposing of a portion of his cargo at St. Johns, N. F.

FIRE IN LISPENARD STREET.

At half-past six o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the first floor of 37 Lispenard street, occupied by Samuel Basinski, dealer in cloths and woollen goods; damage $3,000; fully insured. The basement is occupied by R. Grubb & Bro., dealers in gents' furnishing goods, damaged $500; insured. The second floor and attic are occupied by Jacob Kiersh, manufacturer of hair nets and hoop skirts; damage trifling. The building is damaged to the extent of $500 and is insured for $3,000.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Herald Special Report from Panama.

Revolution Probable in Colombia—Mosquera Party Implicated.

The Difficulties in Central America Amicably Adjusted.

Prospect of War Between Peru and Bolivia.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN CHILE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By special telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the HERALD the full report of our correspondent at Panama regarding affairs on the Pacific coast, Central and South America.

PANAMA, Feb. 2,
Via KINGSTON, JAM., Feb. 6, 1871.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

By the last mail we have dates from Bogota to the 17th of January, and regret to state that another revolution has been inaugurated in the United States of Colombia. A party in the State of Boyaca has arisen against Perez. Martial law has been proclaimed in three departments and the insurgents are preparing to invade Tunja, the capital. Perez is organizing his forces and is preparing for a vigorous defence and promises a stout resistance. It is generally supposed, however, that the rebels will succeed in overpowering the forces of the legitimate government. The Mosquera party is known to be implicated in this movement, and the probabilities are that it will spread to the other States until the whole country is again involved in civil war, which will only end when Mosquera is once more placed in power.

PANAMA.

We have again suffered from a very heavy freshet. The track of the Panama Railroad has once more been submerged, so that all traffic was stopped on the 24th, 25th and 26th of January. The water has since subsided and trains are once more running.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the war cloud which hung over the republics of Central America has been dispelled, the troubles between Honduras and Salvador having been satisfactorily adjusted.

In Costa Rica the coffee crop has been very seriously damaged by the heavy rains.

PERU.

We have dates from Lima to the 22d of January. Congress has authorized a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, to be used in the construction of railroads, to be raised on the security of the roads and guano deposits, same as the Dreyfus contract. Opponents of the government will elect a commissioner to scrutinize the acts of the Congress.

There is now a strong prospect of war between Peru and Bolivia, the revolutionary party in the latter republic charging the Peruvians with having aided Melgarejo, their legitimate President. The insurgent Bolivians threaten to invade Peru, but Peru is defiant and tells them to come on.

BOLIVIA.

The revolution still continues to gain ground, and there is not the slightest doubt but that Melgarejo will be overthrown and himself be compelled to fly the country. The insurgent party is everywhere successful.

CHILE.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to January 10. The Presidential election is the most exciting topic in that republic at present; everything is absorbed by it. The anti-clerical party have nominated as their candidate José Urmeneta and the clerical party Frederico Errázuriz. We hear no opinion expressed as to the probable result. The anti-clerical party is very strong, however, and of late years has been gaining strength; but the influence of the Church party in Chile is very hard to overcome.

The Bolivian Revolution—The Revolution in Colombia—Alliance Against Colombia—A New Treaty—Marine Disaster.

PANAMA, Feb. 1,
VIA HAVANA, Feb. 6, 1871.

There is news from Bolivia that another battle has been fought at Prero, in which the government forces were victorious. In the battle at Caragara the government troops were routed and many prisoners were taken.

The revolutionists of Colombia have organized a provisional government. The adherents of the legitimate government are preparing for an obstinate resistance.

There is a rumor that Ecuador, Brazil and Peru have formed an alliance against Colombia.

The governments of San Salvador and Bolivia have agreed upon a new treaty of amity and commerce.

The steamship Eleanor, of Glasgow, and the John Elder, of the Pacific Mail Navigation Company, came in collision off the mouth of the Narrone river. All on board were saved, except a mother and child.

The Atrato River Exploring Expedition.

PANAMA, Feb. 1, 1871.

The United States steamer Nipsic sailed on the 28th ult. for the Atrato River.

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CONGRESS.

Despatch of Business in Both Houses.

Senatorial Discussion of the Ocean Cable Question.

Railroads Becoming Subjects of Congressional Legislation.

Virginia Eloquent Over the Wrongs of the Colored Cadet.

Struggle in the House Over the Pacific Railroads.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

CREDENTIALS OF SENATOR GOLDTHWAITE.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala., presented the credentials of Hon. George Goldthwaite as a Senator elect from Alabama for six years from March 4, 1871. Read and laid on the table.

INTERMENTS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of the city of New York asking that the present laws be so amended that honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Union armies may, upon their decease, be interred in the national cemeteries. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIAN CABLE.

Mr. FENTON also presented a memorial from Robert Squires, Erastus Corning, Jr., Hiram Barney, Lyman Tremain, George W. Riggs, A. Lathrop, George Harrington and W. C. Barney, praying for the passage of the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. They set forth their desire to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Belgium, and the facts that Belgium has given permission to the citizens of the United States to land a cable on its shores and to operate in connection with the land telegraph lines of Belgium and Europe under the rules of the Vienna Convention; that a contract for the manufacture of the cable has been made and the capital subscribed in the United States, and no aid in money, lands or any exclusive privilege from the United States is asked. They expect to send a message of ten words from this country to Europe for one dollar, the present charge being fifteen dollars; and also, by their automatic telegraph machine, to transmit over their new line between Washington and New York five hundred words per minute.

The bill on the subject having been already reported and placed on the calendar the memorial was tabled and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill relinquishing to the State of Michigan the title to the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the House bill to promulgate the regulations of the army; also adversely upon a number of bills for the donation of condemned cannon in aid of soldiers' monuments.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the memorial as to the action of Congress to redress the alleged injustice on the part of the Commissioner of Pensions in dismissing one Dr. Stillman, a homoeopathic practitioner, from the position of examiner.

Mr. EDMUNDS stated that the committee could not see how Congress could interfere in the matter; they therefore asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The committee was accordingly discharged.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Postal Code bill came up as unfinished business, but was passed over on motion of Mr. Chandler by yeas 30, nays 20, to proceed with the business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, then called up the following bills, which were disposed of as stated:—

The House bill for protection of food of fishes on the coasts of the United States. Passed.

To detach the port of St. Paul from the collection district of Minnesota and to annex it to the collection district of Louisiana. Passed.

Providing for the administration of oaths and affirmations by collectors of customs and surveyors acting as collectors of customs. Amended to apply only to revenue matters. Passed.

The House joint resolution authorizing American register for the British ship Robert L. Lane. Passed.

For the preservation and protection of beacons, beacon piers, lighthouse piers of protection, buoys, stakes, dolphins and their appurtenances and other aids to navigation placed by, or at the expense of, the United States, for the security, direction and guidance of vessels in the navigable waters of the United States.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Commerce was adopted and the bill passed. It prohibits the mooring of water craft of any description to any buoys, piers, &c., placed by the United States in any of the navigable waters, or to any railing, monument or flag staff of the United States placed in or near such waters, under the penalty of fifty dollars. All persons injuring or defacing these aids to navigation to be liable to a fine not exceeding $250 and imprisonment not over six months. The owners of all vessels coming in contact with any such pier or buoy to be liable for all damages caused by such vessel, the act to take effect July 1, 1871. The title was amended to read, "A bill for the preservation of beacons, buoys and other aids to navigation."

A joint resolution to amend a joint resolution relating to steamboats and other vessels owned in loyal States, approved December 23, 1865. The bill extends the present law to cover claims for compensation for vessels belonging to loyal parties in the South, taken by the government within the dominion of the rebellion after the breaking out of the war. Passed.

The House joint resolution to amend section twenty-two of the act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes, approved July 18, 1866. It specifies various regulations for foreign and coasting vessels on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. Passed.

Ceding to the State of New York Oyster Island, in the harbor of New York. Passed.

Appropriating $17,000 to build a lighthouse at Somers' Point, in St. John's river, Florida. Passed.

To exempt certain boats from the payment of marine hospital dues and for other purposes. The bill exempts canal boats, and specifies entrance and clearance fees for vessels on the northern frontiers. Passed.

THE JAPAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the bill introduced by Mr. Corbett, to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., argued that the creation by Congress of corporations, independent of State taxation and control, was impolitic, injudicious and fraught with evil consequences. There was ample power in the States to grant these charters.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, explained that the company intended to operate in the waters of Japan, and that a national charter was necessary to give them a standing in the consular courts of Japan.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., offered an amendment reserving to Congress the right to repeal, alter or amend the charter. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., supposed that the object of the corporation in coming to Congress was to escape taxation in California, where much of its property was located. It seemed to him that every ring in the United States had its representative here asking a charter incorporation. The tendency of such legislation was to abolish the powers of the States.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., advocated the measure in the interest of the revival of American commerce. He had never read the bill, knew none of the corporators and knew nothing of any ring. Every time it was proposed to build an air line railroad or to authorize a steamship company the majesty of State rights was interposed, and he was now for having the question settled as to the power of Congress.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., claimed that the power to charter commercial corporations was expressly conferred in the authority of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the States.

Mr. BAYARD moved amendments subjecting the company's property within the limits of a State to State taxation and making the corporators individually liable, to the amount of the stock, for all debts of the concern. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, in answer to Mr. Corbett, the author of the bill, explained that his remarks about a ring had no personal application.

Mr. BAYARD, commenting upon the growing danger to our institutions from great moneyed corporations, remarked that the voice of no State was so potent to-day in the Congress of the United States as that of corporations which had been created by the breath of Congress itself. There was one railroad combination in the country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, possessing four hundred millions of capital, and probably this vast aggregation of capital, with its tremendous power of patronage, was directed by the brain of one single man.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Cole Mr. BAYARD said the combination to which he had reference was that controlled by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, though he could mention as another illustration of corporate power the enormous capital and patronage controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt. He wished his voice could reach the American people, that they might be warned of the dark days in store for them if something was not done to redress the growing influence of great monopolies.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., said there was not one word in the bill about regulating commerce; it simply granted corporate powers to a number of private individuals; it was a species of legislation upon which he regretted to see Congress entering. He would exclude from the halls of Congress everything that came within State jurisdiction. No corporation should be created in which government was not directly concerned.

Mr. TIPTON, (rep.) of Neb., coincided in the views expressed by Mr. Hamlin. He was opposed to special legislation for private benefit.

At the suggestion of Mr. CORBETT the bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

PROTECTING RIGHTS OF MINERS.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., the Senate took up the bill to define and protect the rights of miners and encourage the development of mines, which was variously amended at the suggestion of Mr. Casserly and then passed.

It provides facilities for obtaining patents to mining lands and the means of simplifying mining litigation and enables parties locating to take up a certain amount of land on each side their mining claims for timbering, milling and other purposes.

BILLS PASSED.

To repeal the act approved March 17, 1870, entitled "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia."

To amend an act passed March 2, 1871, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Wheeling, Vicksburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez to be secured and paid at those places." The bill is to accommodate shippers at New Orleans by enabling the master, agent or owner of a vessel importing merchandise and going up the Mississippi river to file with the collector a duplicate of the manifest of the cargo within eighteen hours after the departure of the vessel instead of before the starting of the vessel, an arrangement to facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise into and across the territory of the United States of America, and for other purposes.

The pending amendment was concurred in and the title of the bill amended to read "To facilitate the transportation of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise across the territory of the United States for exportation to foreign countries."

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. CHANDLER then moved to take up the Air Line Railroad bill, reported from the Committee on Commerce at the last session.

Mr. HAMILTON, (dem.) of Md., said the bill would cause much discussion, and his colleague (Mr. Vickers), who was absent to-day, desired to be heard against the measure.

Mr. CHANDLER replied, the Senator's colleague did not make a lengthy speech against the bill at the last session. He only asked to get a vote, believing both sides of the question had been heard. He did not intend making a speech himself.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, thought that as the subject had been discussed on three or four different occasions the Senate ought now to vote once upon it. The Senator (Mr. Vickers) had already occupied nearly one whole day of a session upon it.

Mr. [illegible], (rep.) of Kan., hoped a vote would be taken. An air line railroad between Washington and New York was something that ought to be accomplished.

Mr. SHERMAN further remarked that nearly every amendment of the enemies of the bill in the Senate had prevailed; the only question now was that of Congressional jurisdiction.

Mr. CASSERLY, while entertaining little sympathy for railroads, believed the important questions involved in the bill worthy of most serious deliberation. He protested against the assumption that the debate had been exhausted and that Senators had made up their minds on the subject. It was not the right of any Senator to make up his mind in advance of the discussion of such a subject.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., was in favor of an air line road from Washington to New York, but thought the interference of Congress for such a purpose involved a dangerous power. When Congress began that business it would find enough to do without doing anything else. There was some inconvenience now in travelling between the capital and New York, and he hoped this would be remedied. While appreciating the necessity for such a road he believed there was great danger to Congress in attempting to charter such a road. He hoped the bill would not pass without consideration.

Mr. BAYARD remarked that the exercise by the government of the right of eminent domain, as provided in the bill, would be a violation of all judicial and historical precedents on the subject and a plain constitutional prohibition.

Mr. WILSON hoped the bill would not be permitted to occupy valuable time to the prejudice of more important legislation. The people would have railroads, and to build them large aggregations of capital were necessary, and it was a lamentable fact that the men who manage this capital and controlled these interests had in some States resorted to corrupt practices to control legislative bodies. He foresaw that a system of special railroad legislation by Congress would throng the Capitol with the same class of men, and whether they influenced legislation or not, Congress would have the reputation before the country of being controlled and bought up by these railroad managers.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., remarked that the reputation of Congress would depend entirely upon the course it pursued. If Congress manifested a disposition to protect the people it would not be charged by being run by railroad companies.

Mr. WILSON replied that that was precisely the point he was about stating; that Congress could provide all requisite railroad legislation by well digested, general laws which would protect the people and hold in check the railroad managers. He did not know that Congress had authority so to legislate, and suggested that the question of jurisdiction be referred for solution to a committee of the Senate, comprising the jurists of the body.

Mr. CHANDLER finally yielded the floor informally for private bills, a number of which were passed.

THE OREGON AND UTAH MAIL SERVICE.

A motion by Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, to take up a claim for extra service in carrying mails in Utah and Oregon, involving over $100,000, gave rise to a discussion, in which was urged the necessity for greater vigilance in private legislation, in view of the extent to which the government had been imposed upon in the Chorpenning claim. The bill was finally taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices.

The Air Line Railroad bill was then taken up as unfinished business, when, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

The SPEAKER proceeded to the call of the States for bills to be referred, when bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass.—Providing that the extra ten per cent on goods imported from the east of the Cape of Good Hope shall not be collected on wool.

By Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I.—Joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature for pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn.—Granting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Meriden, Conn.

By Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa.—Providing that the pay of election officers appointed by United States judges in cities of 20,000 inhabitants shall be $5 per day for services at the polls.

The opponents of the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill resorted to their obstructive policy of last Monday in order to consume the morning hour and to prevent that bill coming up.

Therefore, Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., objected to the second reading of Mr. O'Neill's bill, which brought up the question, "Shall the bill be read a second time?" on which Mr. Holman demanded the yeas and nays.

After the vote was taken Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read the second time, and on that called for the yeas and nays.

By this means the morning hour was consumed, but the call of States for bills was continued. Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal.—To repeal all laws imposing a duty on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. BOOKER, (dem.) of W. Va.—To facilitate commerce between the United States and China and Japan.

By Mr. COBB, (dem.) of N. C.—For the erection of a first class lighthouse on the North Carolina coast.

By Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio—To provide for the expenses of District Judges.

By Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky.—Authorizing the purchase and registration of foreign built iron ships of not less than 1,500 tons burden, for twelve months, by citizens of the United States, instead of taxing the people to subsidize lines of steamers.

By Mr. O'NEILL—To incorporate the Freedman's Homestead Company.

By Mr. COBURN, (dem) of Ind.—To encourage immigration to the United States, to regulate the carriage of European immigrant passengers in steamships and other vessels, and for their protection before, upon and after arriving in the ports of the United States.

Also, to amend the act of the 12th of July, 1870, for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates.

Also, to construct an addition to the United States Court House and Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind.

Also, restoring the office of Director of the Bureau of Statistics.

By Mr. WELLS, (dem.) of Mo.—To amend the Internal Revenue law in reference to special taxes as to State or county agricultural and other fairs.

By Mr. BEAMAN, (rep.) of Mich.—A joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature in favor of granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. STRICKLAND, (rep.) of Mich.—Making grants of land for railroad purposes in Michigan, and for canal purposes in Utah.

By Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of Texas—In relation to the zona libre and the protection of American commerce on the Mexican border.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa—To extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounty.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—To define and protect the rights of miners and to encourage the development of mines.

By Mr. SPINK, (rep.) of Dakota—To provide for a temporary government for the Territory of Chippewa. Also various resolutions of the Dakota Legislature asking appropriations for internal improvements.

Mr. BEAMAN offered a resolution for the survey of the harbor at Monroe, Mich., with a view of widening and deepening the channel. Referred.

TREATMENT OF CADETS AT WEST POINT.

Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Va., asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent cadets at West Point from being ill-treated and persecuted on account of their color, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis.—I object. That nigger has already made fuss enough.

Mr. PORTER moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested the reference of the subject to the Committee on Military Affairs without ordering an investigation.

Mr. PORTER insisted on his motion.

The rules were not suspended, there being but twenty-four votes in the affirmative.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., and Mr. BECK, the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic and the Military Academy Appropriation bills were non-concurred in and committees of conference asked.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., in the absence of Mr. Wheeler, the chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, moved that the Senate bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad be taken from the Committee on Public Lands, to which it had been referred, and that it be restored to its place on the Speaker's table.

Mr. HOLMAN objected, and inquired whether the object of the motion was not to put the bill in a condition more favorable to its passage than it was now in?

Mr. LOGAN said that the object was not to put it in a favorable or unfavorable position, but to place it in the same position as other bills of like character. He moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio—This is the third time that this question has been before the House.

Mr. LOGAN—If the gentleman means to insinuate that there is anything improper in it——

Mr. WELKER—Not at all.

Mr. LOGAN—The Pacific Railroad Committee has never made a motion on the subject until to-day.

Mr. WELKER—I concede that; but this is the third time that it has been before the House on motions to suspend the rules.

Mr. LOGAN—I do not care if it were the hundredth time. The argument which some gentlemen make against bills by saying that they have been before the House a dozen times is the argument which a schoolboy might make, that he was whipped before for the same offence. It is not the argument of a statesman or debater. If the bill has merits it is entitled to be discussed. If it has not it should be put down on account of its demerits.

Mr. WELKER—It was sent to the Committee on Public Lands because it had no merits.

Mr. LOGAN—That is not the case.

Mr. WELKER—Some of us who voted to refer it thought so.

Mr. LOGAN—The gentleman does not know what he is talking about. He is very often in that position.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind.—This bill was referred on my own motion at the last session to the Committee on Public Lands—a committee having concurrent jurisdiction with the Pacific Railroad Committee on the subject matter of the bill. To vote now to restore it to the Speaker's table is to vote to give it an advantage and pre-eminence over fifty other bills which it is impossible to reach at the present session.

Mr. LOGAN—I am very sorry that the gentleman has made that remark, because it is not a fact. Did not the gentleman from Indiana himself move to restore the bill to the Speaker's table.

Mr. JULIAN—I did, under positive instructions of the Committee on Public Lands, and the House refused to grant that motion.

The vote was taken and resulted, yeas 125, nays 77. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the rules were not suspended.

The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—125.

Allison,	Conger,	Manning,	Roots,
Ames,	Connor,	[illegible]	Sanford,
Armstrong,	Cowles,	Maynard,	Sawyer,
Atwood,	Dawes,	McCarthy,	Schumaker,
Axtell,	Dixon, N. C.,	McKee,	Sheldon, La.,
Ayer,	Dixon, R. I.,	McKenzie,	Sheldon, N. Y.,
Banks,	Donley,	Milnes,	Sherrod,
Barnum,	Dox,	Morey,	Shober,
Barry,	Duke,	Morphis,	Slocum,
Beaman,	Ferriss,	Morrell, Pa.,	Smith, Oregon,
Benjamin,	Fisher,	Morrill, Me.,	Starkweather,
Bennett,	Fitch,	Morrissey,	Stokes,
Bethune,	Fox,	Myers,	Stone,
Biggs,	Gibson,	Negley,	Strader,
Bird,	Gilfillan,	Newsham,	Strickland,
Blair,	Griswold,	Paine, Wis.,	Swann,
Booker,	Hale,	Paine, Ga.,	Tillman,
Bowen,	Hamill,	Palmer,	Townsend,
Brooks, Mass.,	Hays,	Peck,	Trimble,
Brooks, N. Y.,	Heflin,	Perce,	Twichell,
Buck,	Hoar,	Peters,	Van Auken,
Buckley,	Hodge,	Phelps,	Van Horn,
Buffinton,	Hooper,	Platt,	Wallace,
Butler, Mass.,	Hotchkiss,	Poland,	Washburn, Wis.,
Butler, Tenn.,	Jones, N. C.,	Pomeroy,	Washburn, Mass.,
Cake,	Kellogg, Conn.,	Porter,	Wilkinson,
Calkin,	Ketcham,	Potter,	Wilson, Minn.,
Cessna,	Lash,	Price,	Winans,
Churchill,	Logan,	Prosser,	Wood,
Clarke, Kansas,	Long,	Rainey,	Woodward,
Cleveland,	Lynch,	Rogers,	Young.
Cobb, N. C.			

Nays—77.

Adams,	Haight,	McCormick,	Stevens,
Ambler,	Haldeman,	McCrary,	Stevenson,
Arnell,	Hawkins,	McGrew,	Stiles,
Archer,	Hawley,	McNeely,	Stoughton,
Beatty,	Hay,	Mercur,	Strong,
Bingham,	Holman,	Moore, Ohio,	Sweeney,
Burchard,	Holmes,	Moore, N. J.,	Sypher,
Cobb, Wis.,	Jenckes,	Morgan,	Tyner,
Coburn,	Johnson,	Niblack,	Upson,
Cox,	Jones, Ky.,	O'Neill,	Van Wyck,
Crebs,	Judd,	Orth,	Voorhees,
Darrall,	Julian,	Packard, Ind.,	Ward,
Dickinson,	Kelsey, N. Y.,	Packer, Pa.,	Welker,
Dockery,	Kerr,	Randall,	Wells,
Dyer,	Knapp,	Rice,	Willard,
Eldridge,	Lawrence,	Sargent,	Williams, Ind.,
Farnsworth,	Lewis,	Scofield,	Wilson, Ohio,
Finkelnburg,	Loughridge,	Shanks,	Witcher,
Garfield,	Marshall,	Smith, Ohio,	Wolf.
Getz.			

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to suspend the rules so as to take the Southern Pacific Railroad bill from the Speaker's table and refer it to the Pacific Railroad Committee with leave to report at any time after the 15th of February.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 129, nays 61—more than two-thirds in the affirmative. The following is the vote in detail:—

Yeas—129.

Adams,	Connor,	Knapp,	Sanford,
Ames,	Cowles,	Lash,	Sargent,
Archer,	Darrall,	Long,	Sawyer,
Armstrong,	Degener,	Lynch,	Schumaker,
Atwood,	Dixon, N. C.,	Manning,	Shanks,
Axtell,	Dixon, R. I.,	Maynard,	Sheldon, La.,
Ayer,	Dockery,	McCarthy,	Sheldon, N. Y.,
Bailey,	Donley,	McCormick,	Sherrod,
Banks,	Dox,	McGrew,	Shober,
Barry,	Duke,	McKee,	Smith, Oregon,
Beaman,	Duval,	Milnes,	Stokes,
Beck,	Dyer,	Moore, Ohio,	Stone,
Benjamin,	Farnsworth,	Morey,	Stoughton,
Bennett,	Ferry,	Morphis,	Strader,
Bethune,	Ferriss,	Morrell, Pa.,	Strickland,
Briggs,	Fisher,	Morrill, Me.,	Swann,
Bird,	Fitch,	Myers,	Sweeney,
Blair,	Gibson,	Negley,	Sypher,
Booker,	Hamill,	Newsham,	Taffe,
Bowen,	Hawkins,	Paine, Wis.,	Tillman,
Brooks, Mass.,	Hays,	Paine, Ga.,	Townsend,
Buck,	Heflin,	Palmer,	Trimble,
Buckley,	Hoar,	Perce,	Twichell,
Burdett,	Hoge,	Peters,	Van Horn,
Butler, Tenn.,	Hooper,	Platt,	Wallace,
Cake,	Hotchkiss,	Poland,	Washburn, Wis.,
Calkin,	Jenckes,	Price,	Wells,
Cessna,	Johnson,	Prosser,	Whitmore,
Churchill,	Jones, N. C.,	Rainey,	Wilkinson,
Clark, Texas,	Jones, Ky.,	Rice,	Wilson, Minn.,
Cleveland,	Kelley, Pa.,	Rogers,	Witcher,
Cobb, N. C.,	Ketcham,	Roots,	Young.
Conger,			

Nays—62.

Ambler,	Fox,	Mercur,	Stiles,
Asper,	Getz,	Moore, N. J.,	Strong,
Barnum,	Griswold,	Morrissey,	Tanner,
Beatty,	Haight,	Niblack,	Tyner,
Bingham,	Haldeman,	Orth,	Upson,
Buffinton,	Hawley,	Packard, Ind.,	Voorhees,
Burchard,	Hay,	Packer, Pa.,	Ward,
Cobb, Wis.,	Holman,	Porter,	Washburn, Mass.,
Coburn,	Holmes,	Randall,	Welker,
Cook,	Judd,	Scofield,	Willard,
Cox,	Kellogg, Conn.,	Slocum,	Williams, Ind.,
Crebs,	Kerr,	Smith, Ohio,	Wilson, Ohio,
Dickinson,	Lawrence,	Starkweather,	Winans,
Ela,	Lewis,	Stevens,	Wolf,
Eldridge,	Marshall,	Stevenson.	Woodward.
Finkelnburg	McNeely,		

RELIEF OF BALTIMORE COLLECTORS.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to allow to John L. Thomas, Jr., and Edwin H. Webster money stolen from them as Collectors of Customs at Baltimore. Passed.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the Governor of California had, since the 4th of July, 1868, asked for military aid for the purpose of keeping the peace at elections in that State and called for the correspondence.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., desired the resolution to apply also to New York.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., desired it to apply to Pennsylvania.

Mr. SARGENT declined to allow the amendments to be offered, but was willing to vote for them as independent propositions.

The resolution was adopted.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Mr. BARRY, (rep.) of Miss., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill opening the Court of Claims to the citizens of all the Southern States for claims for quartermaster's stores, &c.

Mr. JENCKES remarked that that would be opening the door to millions of Chorpenning claims.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Mass., stated that the Committee on Claims had agreed to report a measure on Monday next which would be satisfactory to the Representatives from the South.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 73, nays 125.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY THE EUROPEAN WAR.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., the Senate bill authorizing the President to station a vessel of war at the port of New York to receive and transport supplies to be contributed for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany was taken from the Speaker's table and amended on his (Mr. Banks') motion, by requiring another vessel to be stationed for a like purpose at Boston, and, on motion of Mr. Randall, another at Philadelphia.

The bill as thus amended was passed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer a resolution giving the use of the hall of the House next Wednesday evening to Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Mrs. Isabella Beecher-Hooker to deliver addresses on the subject of "The Enfranchisement of Women," and providing that the House would participate in the proceedings.

Mr. ARCHER, (dem.) of Md., objected.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., called attention to a rule of the House forbidding the use of the hall for any but legislative business, and proceeded to say:—It is well known that I am in favor of woman suffrage (an outburst of laughter), but I do not desire this unusual course to be taken.

Mr. STILES, (dem.) of Pa., interrupting—That is enough. I object to debate.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 42, nays 149.

The following members voted aye:—

Messrs. Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Banks, Barry, Benjamin, Buffinton, Burdett, Cake, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb of Wis., Cobb of N. C., Darrall, Dickinson, Donley, Ela, Fisher, Hoar, Hoge, Julian, Lawrence, Long, McCarthy, Mercur, Milnes, Morrell of Pa., O'Neill, Paine of Wis., Platt, Porter, Prosser, Rainey, Roots, Sargent, Starkweather, Stone, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Twichell and Wilkinson—41.

ANOTHER ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, gave notice that he would next Monday report from the Judiciary Committee and ask the House to pass the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote under the fifteenth amendment.

He also moved to suspend the rules, so as to set apart the evening session of Wednesday, February 15, for other business of the Judiciary. Agreed to—115 to 45.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill appropriating $15,000 to defray the expenses of the select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States.

On the vote the yeas were 109 to nays 5—less than a quorum voting. The democrats generally declined voting, so as to defeat the motion.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

There was then a call of the House, attended by the usual funny scenes and explanations. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for the absentees, and while waiting for their coming members relaxed their usual observance of parliamentary rules. Some lighted and smoked their cigars, some sent to the restaurant for refreshments, which they disposed of at their desks, and many formed into groups discussing conditions by which the difficulty might be got over.

Finally all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with and the vote was again taken on Mr. Dawes' motion to suspend the rules and bring the bill before the House. Agreed to—122 to 1.

Mr. DAWES then moved to amend the bill by increasing the amount from $10,000 to $20,000, and he moved to suspend the rules to adopt the amendment and pass the bill.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 43—so the bill as amended was passed, and the House at ten minutes of nine o'clock adjourned.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—The Contested Seat—New Board of Education—The "Ring" Getting Rid of the Thorne—Report of the Water Commissioners—The Fenian Exiles.

The Brooklyn Common Council met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. The special committee appointed a month since to examine the question as to the right of Mr. William Richardson to take his seat as Alderman from the Twenty-second ward, Mr. T. V. R. Talmage, the opposing candidate, having contended that he was not legally elected, submitted their report in favor of Mr. Richardson.

Mayor Kalbfleisch sent in the names of the following gentlemen to fill the vacancies as members of the Board of Education:—Jonathan S. Burr in place of J. S. Burr, Thomas Carroll in place of Thomas Carroll, Andrew B. Martin in place of T. W. Field, L. V. B. Hardenburgh in place of L. V. B. Hardenburgh, James Hall in place of James Hall, J. W. Hunter in place of J. W. Hunter, Thomas Kinsella in place of Thomas Kinsella, James Murphy in place of James Murphy, George H. Fisher in place of D. L. Northup, C. H. Schapps in place of C. H. Schapps, E. M. Cullen in place of C. P. Smith, William M. Thomas in place of William M. Thomas, John W. Flaherty in place of D. D. Winant, Dehart Bergen in place of Dehart Bergen, A. W. Shepard in the place of J. S. Thorne.

The Board deferred the confirmation of the names until the next meeting.

The Water and Sewerage Commissioners sent in their annual report for the past year. It showed that the receipts of the department during that period were $613,259, while the expenditures were $590,000. There was a decrease of $25,000 in the expenses of the department. The average daily consumption of water in the city during the year was 18,019,980 gallons; $1,152,599 were expended for the construction of water mains. The receipts for that purpose were $1,162,599.

The expenditures for repaving streets were $1,732,411, and the receipts $1,458,411. Accompanying the report was a communication from the commissioners asking for an appropriation of $375,260 for the construction of water mains during the present year.

The Common Council adopted the resolution of the special committee appointed some time since to investigate the necessity for an increase in the Fire Department.

The special committee appointed by the Board to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Irish exiles reported that they had received a letter from the gentlemen and that they had consented to accept the invitation extended to them. The matter was referred to the committee to fix upon a day and raise the necessary means to defray the expenses by public subscription.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Kings county Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon at the County Court House, Supervisor Osborne in the chair. There was a considerable discussion over an appropriation of five or six hundred dollars to make some repairs in the offices of the County Clerk and Register. After several votes had been taken the resolution to make the improvements prevailed. They refused to appoint a special committee to examine into the expenditures of the various committees of the Board during the past year.

ROWDYISM AND THIEVERY IN BROOKLYN.

A Gang Arrested and Imprisoned.

Four men entered Daniel Mammy's store, 25 Willow street, last evening and demanded liquor. On being refused they pretended to leave the store by the back room, but entered a side apartment wherein lay a large stock of clothing. Mammy subsequently entered the room, whereupon they seized him and threatened to "fix" him in case he should make an alarm. They then smashed the stove with heavy irons, upset the furniture and injured whatever they could lay hands on. Finally three of them fled, leaving their associate, John Bunyan, scuffling with the proprietor. Officer Houtigan was soon at hand and arrested Bunyan. Accompanied by officer Mayes, he afterwards captured the other three men in a store at the corner of Bloomfield and Newark streets. In the possession of one of them were found a valuable coat and vest, which were identified by Mammy. The names of the accused are Alexander McAnally, P. Connell and James Meehan. They were committed to await examination.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

Prince Charles, of Roumania, Desires the Independence of His State.

The Position of the Sultan's Government.

Will the Eastern Conference Interfere?

Preparations to Put Down Rebellion.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28, 1870.

After the lull in local politics and the usual quiet attending the sacred Mussulman month of prayer and fasting, "Ramazan," just concluded, considerable excitement has been created by a rumor which has been current within the last week that the Prince Charles Hohenzollern of Roumania had, through his official agent here, presented a diplomatic note to the Sublime Porte, declaring that as the Russian government is about to do away with its treaty obligations concerning the neutrality of the Black Sea, the Roumanian Principalities consider that the changes brought about by this step would entitle them to submit to the Powers guaranteeing the political "status" of these tributary provinces whether their

ROUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE

was not a subject requiring to be brought under discussion at the coming London Conference. A similar note is said to have been presented to the several Powers parties to the Treaty of 1856, conveying a request for their support in this question. A Council of Ministers having met on Thursday last it was supposed it must have had reference to this matter, and various reports have been prevalent as to the steps decided upon and to be submitted to the Sultan on the occasion. But it would seem rather more probable that the truth is contained in that version of the rumor which states that the Roumanian government has hinted this contingency to the protecting Powers without as yet making any direct appeal to the Sublime Porte, and that, the European Cabinets having conveyed this intelligence to the Turkish government, Prince Charles of Roumania has been reminded that in questions of this nature his only proper course would lay in submitting his appeal to the judgment of the suzerain State, which can alone grant it attention, and bring it, if considered necessary, before the Powers concerned in the political condition of the Danubian Principalities as established by existing treaties.

WILL THE CONFERENCE TAKE UP THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION?

Later unofficial telegrams from Western Europe convey the intelligence that the European Powers have replied to Prince Charles that the Conference about to sit in London having been called together to discuss one topic only—viz., the Russian proposal concerning the Treaty of 1856—it would be out of place and calculated to create unnecessary difficulty and embarrassment to admit any other subject into the discussion. It remains a question for politicians to unravel whether this move of the Roumanian government, be its purport what it may, has been dictated by Russian or by Turkish diplomatic action. Opinions differ on this point, some choosing to discern in it the policy of Russia, as having succeeded in blinding the weak and ambitious Ministers of the petty State of Roumania with promises of support, when needed, against her frontier foe, Austria, so as to strengthen the position of the Russian Envoy at the Conference by an incipient, new complication. Others would, on the contrary, give credit to the Porte for having provoked the move to furnish Musurus Pacha with a further proof of the threatened danger to the peace of Europe and the balance of power in the East created by the Russian circular. Pretentions similar to these exhibited to Roumania are likewise stated to have been put forward or ready to be so at an early day by

THE SERVIAN AND MONTENEGRIN PRINCIPALITIES,

these demanding certain accessions of territory, with their independence of the Court of Turkey, in exchange for pecuniary compensations, which they would be willing to treat for and pay down at once. The Russian and Prussian governments are naturally supposed, also, to favor these claims of the small tributary States bordering on the frontiers of European Turkey. It is doubtful, however, if these be not merely the dreaded "shadows of coming events" rather than facts already classified in the chain of present historical ones, and I have some reason to believe that the questions mooted are to be taken more as testifying to the easy readiness of the public mind here to take alarm than as having any real importance in the sense of political complications to be immediately dealt with, and I can almost vouch for the correctness of my version as to the reply of the Porte on the pretended Roumania difficulty, all other assertions of telegraphic newsmongers notwithstanding.

THE ASIATIC DIFFICULTIES OF TURKEY.

At all events it needed no complications of this nature to heighten the immediate difficulties of the Turkish government, for the disturbances in its Arabian provinces give sufficient present trouble. The provinces of Yemen, inhabited by the Ashir tribes, which are nominally under the Turkish rule, have always been a source of anxiety to this government, and partial insurrectionary movements have at various periods shown the instability of the hold possessed by the Porte over these distant provinces. It has for some time past been whispered withal that intrigues, coming from a neighboring unruly province, and tending to obtain possession of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, with a view to acquire the immense power and influence such holding would inevitably carry with it, have been rife among the Arab tribes now in rebellion. The religious antagonism of these Mussulman Arabs against the rulers they look upon as less orthodox than themselves in their creed and policy has never been thoroughly extinguished, and this would seem to have been fanned on the present occasion into a flame likely to give much trouble to the central authority here. The latest telegraphic official reports have it that the rebels have met with a severe repulse, and the news of the attack and capture of the Governor of the province, Ally Pacha, with his followers, of which you may read in the last local prints, is quite untrue, and has been authoritatively contradicted. The insurgent tribes are reckoned to number in the aggregate about 140,000 Arabs; they are hardy, active, brave, and have all the advantages of distance and climate in their favor. Meanwhile the Porte has taken immediate

STEPS FOR PUTTING DOWN THE REBELLION.

Eight Turkish steam transports left last week with troops of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Seven more steamers have been chartered this week from the Austrian Lloyds Company, and four British steamers were freighted yesterday. The expedition is to consist of 20,000 men, and will prove a heavy drain on the already impoverished treasury. The opportunity is too good to be lost for the steam navigation companies, and they charge high rates for transport. The crews of the vessels have to be paid double wages, as the route lays out of the regular track. The expedition proceeds to the port of Hodeida, requiring sixteen days to reach, by way of the Suez Canal. All stores and requirements for the troops must be supplied from abroad, and this can only be accomplished by ready money payments at high rates. In the present condition of the Turkish exchequer at this season of the year it will be a serious financial difficulty for the government to grapple with, and the condition of the money market consequent on the war in France, with fears of still greater complications, make it impossible to obtain loans except on ruinous terms. Temporary accommodation has been obtained only at twenty and thirty per cent, with security, and only for small sums at a time.

THE PURCHASE OF ARMS,

mentioned on a former occasion, continues, 150 more mitrailleuses being ordered from your side, and in the provinces voluntary contributions are being raised for arming with breech-loaders the new National Guards, to be organized on a new plan, lately adopted by this government, in imitation of the Prussian landwehr system.

APART FROM POLITICAL MATTERS,

an important subject is occupying the attention of the Sultan's Ministers. An influential combination of British capitalists, with Mr. W. P. Andrew as chairman, has been formed in London for placing before the Porte a plan for carrying out the great line of Asiatic Railway, which is to place the Mediterranean and the Indian Seas in direct communication, by a line starting on one side from the coast of Syria to the Euphrates on to Bassorah, on the Persian Gulf, and on the other from the Gulf of Ismid, in this vicinity, crossing Asia Minor and joining the former trunk line of Mesopotamia, thus giving direct access to the Indian traffic by the Sultan's territory and opening up the great untried resources of the Central Asiatic possessions of his Imperial Majesty, while these would serve to render the scheme a profitable means of investing capital with sound security, backed again by the proposed Turkish government guarantee. So far as the conditions of this plan have been known they seem to be based principally on a deposit of a sum of government consolidated five per cent bonds, representing the minimum guarantee to be granted to the company demanding the right to make these lines. The cost is reckoned at £6,000 per kilometre (about £9,000 per mile) for the works at present contemplated—the cost of extensions and junctions to be taken after these first lines are terminated, so as to afford opportunity to judge more accurately of the amount of capital required and of the directions it may be preferable to choose in the interests of trade and the country. The concession to be for fifty years, and the whole of the land required for the lines to be granted gratuitously by the government. The financial plan is based on the capitalization of the interest accruing from the five per cent bonds deposited by the government with the Bank of England. Should the government be in default at any period a committee, appointed by the company and the government, will determine the course to be adopted to secure practical and sufficient payment of the guarantee on the security deposited.

COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL ADVANTAGES.

The advantages to this country in a political, commercial or international sense are immense, and even to England this scheme would afford many advantages in connection with her Indian interests. The subject possesses no slight interest, also, for your country as affording an alternative line of rapid communication to the Indian possessions and China and Japan through Turkish Central Asia. The British government, which cannot pledge itself to any direct action in questions of this nature, would, it is surmised, be willing, nevertheless, eventually to grant a subsidy for the carrying of the mails, and all further requisite unofficial encouragement, to a scheme which has for many years occupied the attention of British capitalists.

THE KING OF PERSIA'S PILGRIMAGE.

The visit of the Shah (king) of Persia to the pilgrimage of Kerbellah and Bagdad has just terminated, according to a telegram from Bagdad, to the utmost satisfaction of his Persian Majesty. Indeed, so great has been his enjoyment of the new scenes visited by his Majesty that he has been pleased to appoint his present Envoy to Turkey, Mirza Hussein Han, Minister of the Interior and of Justice at Teheran, with instructions to obtain from the Turkish government complete copies of the laws and regulations in force in the Turkish empire, with a view to immediate application to the internal administration of Persia. His Majesty, having been most particularly and pleasingly struck with the signs of progress and prosperity which everywhere met his gaze in the Turkish provinces, has resolved to endow his own possessions with all these advantages. It is curiously surmised as to the actual state of Persian rule and that of the kingdom, if the visible administrative condition of a Turkish distant frontier province has suggested improvements and produced such satisfactory impressions on the mind of the King of Persia. The compliment, at all events, whether sincerely meant or as conveying only Oriental flowery and flattering expression of satisfaction for the reception afforded him, has been received with much gratification by this government.

SUFFERING AND STARVATION.

One Case in Many—A Mother and Five Children Without Food or Fire—A Patriot's Wife Seeking Refuge in Death—A Veteran of the War of 1812 in Distress.

The artisan has put up his tools and laid aside his working clothes; he sits in a comfortable chair and blandly watches the gambols of his little ones on the floor. The millionnaire lazily winds the loosened wrapper round his Havana as he meditates on the market fluctuations of the week. Madame Saunters purposelessly through her elegant saloons, magazine in hand; she has just learned that the atmosphere is too severe for her to venture out. It is the day of rest. Repose is everywhere; in the kitchen and in the parlor, in the mansion and the hovel, the great busy life of the city has stopped, and man, as well as beast, is resting from his labor.

IT IS A BITTER WINTER DAY,

and men and women shiver as they return home from the house of prayer. Thousands in this great metropolis little dream of the awful misery and suffering at their very doors.

One woman, with her five little ones, lies huddled in the corner of a wretched room, where there is

NEITHER FOOD NOR FUEL.

Not a crumb has entered that miserable home for days. She is a woman in the prime of life and but little used to want.

Her husband having joined the insurrectionary forces in Cuba about fifteen months ago, she realized what little fortune was left her, amounting to some $2,000 in gold, and came with her children to this city, where she hoped to secure some little independence until a settlement of the present difficulties in the island had been arrived at.

Upon her arrival in New York Mrs. Gerhudis Slanes looked about her some little time to find in what she could best embark

HER LITTLE CAPITAL,

and came to the conclusion to take a partner and open a restaurant, which she was assured was one of the most profitable modes of business in the city. Speaking no English the woman became

AN EASY PREY

for every unprincipled scoundrel coming in contact with her.

The restaurant did not prove a success and she found herself obliged to move from the first floor of the house to the second, and seeing

HER SMALL ESTATE RAPIDLY DIMINISHING

she changed the location of her restaurant, but with no better results. Things went on in this way for some months, until it came to selling what little trinkets and wearing apparel she possessed to procure food.

A HERALD reporter, having learned the facts, went to the house 144 Bleecker street yesterday, and learned from a lady living in the house that the affairs of this poor family had come to

A FEARFUL CLIMAX.

She noticed, she said, the children were all out on the stairs and landings on Sunday, and wishing to find out the cause of the mother's having put them out of the room on such a bitter day, she started to go up stairs, when she heard a terrible scream, and bursting in the door found the unfortunate woman with a knife in her hand and in the very act of

TAKING HER OWN LIFE.

Snatching the knife from her she called in the children, who were shivering, half naked, in the passage. The lady then learned for the first time they had had no food or fire for several days, the wretched mother, maddened by the

PITEOUS CRIES OF HER CHILDREN FOR BREAD

she could not give them, and having been given to understand she must pay her rent on Monday or leave. As the awful picture came to her mind of going out into the streets in their half naked condition in this weather, she came to the terrible conclusion of draining her bitter cup at one draught, and

SEEKING REFUGE FROM HER MISERY IN DEATH.

She is a quiet, ladylike woman in appearance, with large, intelligent eyes, yet beneath the calm, subdued exterior one easily detects a terrible force of character and determination. It is to be hoped the publication of these facts will interest some of the mothers who read them and will bring the much needed relief to this wretched family. Some of the "Cuban patriots" who prate so loudly about their devotion to country have here a worthy subject on which to exercise their liberality and show their patriotic devotion. The family need not be removed to the St. Nicholas or Fifth Avenue or any other grand hotel, and but little, comparatively, would render them comfortable.

AN UNGRATEFUL REPUBLIC.

A Veteran of 1812 in Great Distress—An Account of the Battle of Newark and the Struggles Against the English as Related to a Reporter.

No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you have the kindness to call the attention of the public to the following case of abject poverty and destitution? I refer to Augustus L. Rashier, of No. 13 Suffolk street, in this city. He is an American by birth, was a soldier in our army during the entire war of 1812, and for seven (four years, making altogether ten years of hard service. He is now seventy-five years of age, perfectly helpless and totally without means to supply the smallest want. He is helpless, by reason of a spinal complaint, and has a wife who is within a few years as old as himself, and who is also in feeble health. They are members of the Stanton street Episcopal Mission Society, which church, I am told, is too poor to provide for them.

Men of New York city and State, shall such people be let to starve in our midst? Are there not some who can and will help these people? Yours truly,

A. G. VANDERPOOL.

In a cheerless-looking, confined attic room, eight by four feet, whose only furniture and adornment are a stove and a single chair, sat Augustus Rashier, the old veteran referred to in the above communication, when a HERALD reporter called to see him yesterday afternoon. Although old and decrepit and bearing unmistakable signs of suffering and hardship, he is pleasant and good natured in his remarks, and when he speaks of the days when General Brown led the gallant American troops in the vicinity of Lake Ontario and other matters connected with his early days his face is lit up and becomes almost radiant with cheerfulness. In reply to inquiries made he said he was born in New York in May, 1795, and at the age of seventeen years entered the Thirteenth United States regiment of Infantry, then in command of Captain Lawrence. In 1812, during

THE BITTER CONTEST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA,

his regiment was ordered to Albany, where they joined General Brown's corps, and at once started for Fort Niagara. This is at the narrowest part of the river, near the Falls. They had only been a few hours in the fort when General Brown ordered a sortie to be made on a line of English outposts, which they succeeded in carrying, and in a few hours they stormed the town of Newark, on the Canadian side, and occupied it despite the repeated efforts of the English to dislodge them. While holding Newark a despatch came that a large army, composed of the enemy's picked troops, had massed in Chippewa Wood, and that

A FIERCE AND BLOODY ENGAGEMENT

was imminent. Chippewa Wood was a long way up on the lake, and 7,000 men were at once despatched in batteaux—a kind of flat-bottomed boat—to meet the enemy. On their way they captured Fort Malden, an English stronghold, where a quantity of ammunition was captured. Proceeding still further up, they next captured a small place called Stony Creek, between which a constant line of communication had been kept open by the enemy with Newark prior to the latter place being taken. Arriving at Chippewa Wood in full force, they reconnoitred and discovered that the English were strongly fortified, being in about the relation of two men to each one of the Americans. As soon as the English discovered the Americans on the opposite side of the wood

THEY OPENED A MURDEROUS FIRE

upon them, causing the latter to retreat some distance. Receiving additional reinforcements at early dawn on the following day they attacked the enemy; but, after a desperate fight, the Americans were again driven back, owing to a lack of ammunition. This was in the month of January, and the snow was two feet thick in many parts of the forest. After watching the English for several days they were ordered to proceed to Sackett's Harbor, where they fought again. Here he was frozen and barely escaped losing his life. He continued with General Brown until after the treaty of peace in 1815, when he was discharged and re-enlisted in the same regiment at Green Bay, remaining in the army until June, 1824. From that time until three years ago—viz., up to his seventy-second year—he continued to work in various East river shipyards.

HE WAS DISCHARGED SIMPLY ON ACCOUNT OF OLD AGE.

He has now nothing in the world. "I sit here," said the old man—and the tears gathered in his eyes—"sometimes for two days without anything to eat, and I exist upon tea and the poorest kind of food. Sometimes I get an order for fifty cents' worth of groceries from the store opposite, but this is not often. My wife is a cripple and is sixty years of age. As I was not wounded I have received no pension, but I almost fear that I shall starve to death, when, at times, I sit here, alone, helpless and totally without food. I have heard that the government intended to bestow a trifle of a pension upon us veterans, but I suppose it will not be till I am gone and then it won't matter much to me who has it."

Rashier belonged to the Caulker's Association of New York for years; but when it was broken up he lost all his money, and is now in a most pitiable condition—a worthy object of beneficence.

MISERY AND DEATH.

A Miserly Old Hag Dies in Filth and Tatters—A Small Fortune Gained by Begging.

In a cheerless seven by nine room on the first floor of the rickety tenement house 52 Mulberry street, for three or four months past, has lived, or rather staid, an old decrepid, hunchback woman known as Mary Hurley. She seemed without relatives or friends, and how she lived nobody in the house cared, as long as she gave them no trouble. During the day she would crawl down stairs and beg in the streets, getting a cup of tea or milk and a crust of bread of any one who might take compassion upon her, but she was rarely known to buy anything for herself. Night coming on, the old woman would creep back to her

COLD AND DESOLATE ROOM,

without fire or furniture, and lie down on a greasy mattress placed on the floor, without removing the rags with which her tottering frame was partially covered. There she has slept during the cold, piercing nights of the winter, nobody, save, possibly, one or two, supposing she had money enough to purchase a decent meal. On Sunday night the poor old woman, unattended, but surrounded by

POOR, MISERABLE MORTALS

far worse off than herself, slept her last sleep, and yesterday morning was found lying dead on the floor, her body being cold and stiff, indicating that life had been extinct for several hours.

Charles Morgan and his wife, living on the opposite side of the street, who had known deceased for some time, were informed of the fact and called to take charge of the body. On making an examination the old woman was found to have in her possession $71 55, in

MONEY, AND BANK BOOKS

on the Bowery and Chambers street savings institutions, showing deposits to her credit of at least $690, and perhaps a much larger sum. Mr. Morgan had left the books in the bank after her death, and hence the exact amount credited to her could not be ascertained. Coroner Young, who has the case, will take charge of the money, which will be passed over to the Public Administrator. The body was removed to the Morgue, where Deputy Coroner Marsh will hold a post mortem examination. Deceased is said to have a son living in Ireland.

THE FREE COLLEGE.

Close of the Semi-Annual Examination.

The semi-annual examination of the students of the College of the City of New York, which has been in progress since the 30th ult., closed yesterday. During each day there has been a large attendance of the friends of the pupils, and the admirers of the system of instruction pursued in the college, and by these it is without cavil admitted that the results of the examination are eminently creditable to the instructors and the diligence of the pupils. Although the cudgelling of their brains by the for-the-time unhappy students is through with, and many may rest with a consciousness of well done labor, there possibly are others who, having a sense of getting through only, as the vulgar saying is, "by the skin of their teeth," will fearfully await the sure-to-come reproaches of parents when the nearness of their names to the foot of the merit roll shall have been discovered.

The senior class was examined yesterday in the history of literature. The examiner was Professor Anthon, by whom each student was required to—

1. Sketch the history of the troubadours and the characteristics of their poetry.
2. Give an account of the three greatest French tragic poets.
3. Give an outline of French literature from the restoration to the present time.

The sophomore class was also examined by Professors Roemer, Morales, Werner, Herderman, Spencer and Fabrigou, those of its members who are pursuing what is called the "ancient course" in the Greek and Latin languages and their literature, and the others in the Spanish and German languages and their literature.

During the examination the students were required to translate, construe verbs, explain the grammatical construction of sentences, explain the propriety of the usage of certain words and ventilate their knowledge of the works of the principal authors they had studied.

The examination was concluded with that of the freshman class in American literature by Professor Barton.

The results of the examination will be officially announced to-day, and on Friday the standing of the pupils will be declared. Upon next Monday the annual exhibition of the junior class will take place, and from the manner in which the young men then acquit themselves the public may for itself judge of the excellence of the course of study pursued at the college, the efficiency of the instructors and the application of the students.

THE FENIAN EXILES IN BROOKLYN.

The gallant patriots of Erin's Isle, who have been sojourning in New York since their arrival on the shores of "the land of the free," paid a visit for the first time to the City of Churches last evening. They drove from the Fulton ferry direct to the Academy of Music, where they attended a concert in aid of the Foundling Asylum, in which the talented lady of the chief of the party, Mr. O'Donovan-Rossa, took part. Had it been known previously that these distinguished gentlemen were to be present the asylum fund would certainly have been largely increased in the form of a more numerous attendance at the concert. The party paid the honor of a visit to the mansion of ex-Congressman William E. Robinson, No. 39 Schermerhorn street, immediately upon the conclusion of the entertainment at the Academy. The exiles, who were most hospitably welcomed by Mr. Robinson and his estimable lady at their residence, were O'Donovan Rossa, General Burke, Daniel D. Mulcahy, Captain John McClure, Underwood O'Connell, William F. Rowantree, Dr. Powers, Messrs. Mulhady, St. Clair, Moynihan, Lennon, Walsh, General Millan, M. F. Hoffman, Captain P. J. Condon.

The following prominent citizens were present among the guests at the reception:—Stephen J. Meany, Register Hugh McLaughlin, William C. Kingsley, Congressman Thomas Kinsella, Senator James F. Pierce, P. O'Hanlon, M. D.; W. L. Cole, Francis Swift, Chief of Police; Patrick Campbell, Water Commissioner; William A. Fowler, H. H. Mitchell, John Mitchell, Health Commissioner; John Mulally, Alderman Clancy, William Richardson, James Mitchell, M. T. Hoffman, John O'Mahony, John Savage, Tom Dwyer, Rev. Fathers Fransioli, Freel and Maguire.

It was past midnight when the company dispersed.

[illegible] RIVERS.

The traffic on the North and East rivers was greatly impeded yesterday morning, owing to the immense fields of ice that had congregated in the vicinity of the ferries, and it was not until the afternoon, when the tide broke up the blocks and floated them away, that the ferryboats were able to pursue their trips. The narrow passages were completely obstructed and frozen over, while at Hell Gate thousands of tons of the cold material floated about in dangerous proportions.

The ice was so thick that the Harlem boats were compelled to discontinue running. The boat which left Harlem river at seven o'clock in the morning was so surrounded by the nasty huge bergs that she could not reach Astoria dock, but had to put back and land her passengers at Ninety-second street. The company have determined to run no risk, and the boats will not resume their trips until the ice has been carried away.

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